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PROGRESSIVE PLAN OF STATE NEWSPAPER FAVORED AT HEARING

Resolve for Investigation of
Extent to Which "News
Items Are False or Mis-
Leading" Is Considered

MR. HILL LEADER

Commission of Five Is
Sought Also to Report on
Proposed Publication of a
Paper by Commonwealth

No opposition developed at the hearing at the State House today before the legal affairs committee on Arthur D. Hill's bill for an investigation of the desirability of establishing a state newspaper. Speakers besides Mr. Hill who favored the bill were Dr. Charles Fleischer, Representative George P. Webster of Foxford and Wendell P. Thore of Boston.

Dr. Fleischer said that readers could justly demand that the news furnished them in the daily papers be true. The purpose of the newspaper, he said, was to furnish the public with information which it cannot get conveniently otherwise, therefore it was necessary that the news should be presented in a reliable way.

Dr. Fleischer declared that some newspapers were balancing continually between service to the people and to private interests; that these papers suppressed news and misrepresented facts. To remedy the conditions he believed a state newspaper was the most practical method. He would have a newspaper similar to the Los Angeles Municipal News, which, he said, gave an equal opportunity to every political party to have the news of its activities presented.

Mr. Thore said that the time had come when people were beginning to realize the necessity of having facts presented through newspapers.

Mr. Hill's resolve has the backing of numerous leaders of the Progressive party in Massachusetts.

The introduction of this measure followed the protests of Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor at the last state election, that during the campaign fair and equal treatment was not given all the candidates by all the newspapers of the state.

Mr. Hill is chairman of the legislative committee of the Progressive party, and is supposed to represent at the State House hearings the position of his committee and, in fact, of the Progressive state organization.

The resolve provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of five members to make two distinct investigations, which are closely allied in their nature.

The first is to investigate "the extent to which news items in newspapers and periodicals are published in a false or misleading manner or intentionally suppressed for political purposes or for other ulterior motives; the conduct of newspapers or periodicals relative to the performance of their public duty fully, fairly and impartially to ascertain and disseminate true information concerning public affairs, men, events and current opinions and freely and fairly to comment upon and criticize the same; the conduct of such newspapers and periodicals relative to political campaigns and elections and their relation to candidates for office and political parties."

Together with this work the commission is instructed to investigate "the desirability of the establishment of a newspaper to be conducted by the commonwealth."

Of late years there have been numerous bills before the Legislature providing for the printing by the state of political pamphlets in which candidates for office might state their position on vital public questions and to reply to the arguments of their opponents. There appears to have been a growing support in favor of some such legislation, but the measures have been repeatedly defeated.

The state newspaper proposition of Mr. Hill is believed to be the most radical one yet advanced in Massachusetts in the direction of state provided publicity.

RAINCOAT MAKERS ARE VISITING SHOPS TO CALL OUT WORKERS

Groups of the 300 raincoat workers connected with the I. W. W. who were locked out began visiting this afternoon the shops where the other workers were employed with the object of bringing them out in a general strike. It was voted Wednesday to strike next Monday, but at a special meeting called today a unanimous decision was reached to call the other workers out immediately. Word was received at the meeting that Arturo Giovannitti is organizing workers throughout the state to bring about a state-wide strike of raincoat workers affiliated with the I. W. W.

There about 800 men and women raincoat workers in Boston, Cambridge, Roxbury and Somerville.

This lockout is part of the strike by which nearly 5000 men and women are out of employment. Negotiations are in progress with several custom tailors in the city and it is expected that about 400 workers will be taken back this afternoon. Business men are making final arrangements for a conference with the manufacturers and strikers looking toward a settlement.

The committee of business men was busily engaged in conferring yesterday with manufacturers of men's clothing to that end. No official statement regarding the possibilities or when a conference will be held would be made by any one, but all seemed confident that a successful outcome will result from their efforts.

OVER 420 TONS OF FRESH FISH BROUGHT TO PORT LAST WEEK

Conditions were easier at T wharf today, with the demand slackened to the usual slight Friday call. Bidding at the fish exchange was far less spirited than Thursday. Then, again, the one catch which arrived in port was an "off shore" fare. While the "off shore" catches are usually larger, the fish are less sought because of the longer time they have been caught.

Despite the scarcity of fish and record prices, the staple is more plentiful just now than it was at this time last year. Prices were higher this year because the bidding was exceptionally spirited as dealers attempted to secure fish for the "big" day of the week—Thursday. During the seven days ending Thursday night there were 36 arrivals at T wharf, with 1,041,500 pounds of fresh ground-fish, according to statistics issued today. For the corresponding week of 1912, there were 50 arrivals, mostly small boats from nearby grounds with small catches, and only 831,450 pounds of fish.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLBOYS VISITING BOSTON



Top row, left to right: C. T. Henshall, vice-president of class; H. Kline, L. Goodfellow, Charles M. Talley, secretary of class; C. Bonsall. Middle row: W. B. Slemmer '09, F. Hoffman, George W. Steidle, J. H. B. Boland, treasurer of class; H. Schneider, D. Cammito, C. B. Mauger '09. Bottom row: Jacob Fuller, Gail Beaver, Herbert Boland, president of class, William C. Ash, principal Philadelphia Trades school; J. Alexander, A. B. Plough, T. Flottee

PUPILS OF TRADE SCHOOL MAKING CONCORD VISIT

Members of the graduating class of the Philadelphia trades school, now in Boston on their mid-winter recess, this morning left the Y. M. C. A. building, Cambridge, where they have been staying, on a visit to Concord and Lexington. Following a visit to the navy yard they leave for New York and Philadelphia.

W. B. Slemmer and C. B. Mauger, graduates of the class of 1909, now employed in Boston, are accompanying the students while in this city. Yesterday a trip was made to Harvard University and Bunker Hill monument. Later the public library and places of interest in the downtown section of Boston were visited. In the evening the students were entertained at supper by Mr. Ash, the principal of the school, and his two brothers, one a professor at Harvard, the other a mechanical engineer in Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY GETTING GUARANTORS FOR NIGHT COURSES

Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald Accept Proffer From Institution Head Tendered by Prof. Lord

BUSINESS STUDIES

Practical Subjects to Be Given Undergraduates and Grant of A. B. Degree Also Is Intended

Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald were visited today by Prof. Everett E. Lord, representing Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, who asked them if they would be guarantors of an undergraduate night course at Boston University that would give the degree of A. B. The course will be started if sufficient guarantee is received. It is proposed to have it along business lines.

The Governor and the mayor were the first to have the plan brought to their attention, and they decided to be guarantors immediately.

The mayor said he was much in favor of the plan, and said that, in view of the fact that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is going to Cambridge, the buildings it now occupies along Boylston street might be used to advantage to extend work of this kind.

Other universities have graduate courses in business administration, but no undergraduate course in this subject in night classes has been before considered.

MR. PAXTON QUILTS MUSEUM SCHOOL

William M. Paxton has resigned as instructor of drawing at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts. A letter from Mr. Paxton announcing this fact was received today by Thomas Allen, chairman of the art school council. Mr. Paxton's resignation follows those of Edmund C. Tarbell and Frank W. Benson, who have since been made advisory instructors, their former positions to be filled by Frederick A. Bosley and William James at the opening of the next session.

INJUNCTION BILL NEAR VOTE

WASHINGTON—Senator Martin of Virginia entered a motion today to discharge the committee on judiciary from further consideration of the anti-injunction bill. He asked that his motion lay on the table until next week to give the committee a chance to act.

HOSTS TO PUBLIC EVERY DAY MAKE HOLIDAY



Delegation which left Back Bay station this morning to attend New England Hotel Association meeting. From left to right: O. J. Pelren, Eagle hotel, Concord, N. H.; William W. Davis, Riverbank Court, Cambridge; George E. Ricker, Hotel Woodbridge, Somerville; O. D. Baker, Boston; H. F. Dorr, Hollerness, N. H.; W. A. Kenney, Boston; Linfield J. Damon, Hotel Thorndike; Amos H. Whipple, Copley Square hotel

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL MEN DISCUSS MUTUAL AID AND GOOD ROADS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 200 members of the New England Hotel Men's Association are in Springfield today for the annual meeting of the association. Many members from distant places arrived yesterday, but the greater number came in on morning trains. Such interest is shown in the meeting that nearly three-fourths of the entire membership is represented.

Luncheon was served at 2 o'clock in Cooley's hotel, of which Henry E. Marsh, president of the association, is proprietor. A business meeting follows at which the matter of cooperating with other organizations for the development of good roads throughout New England is to be discussed. More patronage comes to New England hotels by automobile in the summer time than comes by rail, a delegate declared today, and if there are many uninterrupted stretches of good highways connecting cities and towns, the hotel men feel there will be more business for them as well as for others in New England.

The labor problem and other matters of general interest concerning hotel management and policies are to be talked over. This evening the hotel men will gather at the Worthy hotel for a dinner and speech making.

COAL COMPANY SELLS PLANT
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company has purchased the realty and machinery of the Parish Coal Company.

PEACE FOUNDATION TO HAVE NEW BOSTON HOME

New headquarters for the World Peace Foundation in Boston will be provided at 40 Mt. Vernon street. This is made possible through the purchase of the estate today by Edwin Ginn, who takes title to the property for the Peace Foundation.

The estate is at the corner of Walnut street, and is a large 4½ story brown stone front house, with 3420 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$42,000, of which \$20,500 is land value.

Title was conveyed by Augustus Hemenway et al through the office of Codman & Street, who represented the grantors. Sewell E. Newman represented the purchaser.

The reason for the change of offices is because the present quarters on Beacon street are not large enough.

NEW ENGLAND MAN IN CABINET IS TO BE CONFERENCE TOPIC

WASHINGTON—Following a conference with Representative Curley of Massachusetts today, William F. Fitzgerald of Boston, treasurer of the state Woodrow Wilson campaign committee and a director of the port of Boston, has invited the Massachusetts Democratic congressman to a conference at the hotel Raleigh tonight with the purpose of discussing the prospects of a cabinet portfolio being given to a New England man.

Mr. Fitzgerald says that he is not booming any particular candidate but is interested in securing concentrated action on the part of the state delegation in the support of a state or New England candidate.

Coincident with the announcement of the tonight's conference it was learned from several of the New England members of Congress that opposition to the candidacy of Louis D. Brandeis for a cabinet position was showing in Massachusetts, and that expressions of opinion had been received from several well known Boston men identified with prominent financial and manufacturing interests in the state, saying that they would prefer to see New England without any representative in the cabinet rather than to have Mr. Brandeis holding a portfolio.

These congressmen have declined to announce the names of those heading the opposition to Mr. Brandeis as a candidate.

The names of Governor Foss and William A. Gaston of Boston will be discussed as candidates for a portfolio. These names will be presented by Representative Curley should it be decided that the Massachusetts delegation will support any one candidate and the choice between the two left to the congressmen.

NORTH SHORE CITY PASSES ORDER TO SETTLE DOCK SUIT

SALEM, Mass.—Members of the city council passed a bonding order today for \$25,000 with which to meet judgment in the case of Miss Charlotte Fairfield, who brought suit against the city for filling with sewage a dock in the South river owned by her. The original judgment was \$23,025.08, the costs \$280.00 and the total interest up to yesterday \$1485.02 making a total of \$24,718.79. For each day that passed \$4 interest was charged.

Permission was refused to the Massachusetts Broken Stone Company to store dynamite at its plant in Jackson street, in view of the fact that the high school is only about 200 yards away.

John McMahon, an employee of the water department, was retired on a pension of \$5.49 a week.

A hearing on the ordinance requiring junk dealers to have fireproof buildings will be held next Friday.

EAST BOSTON TEAMING TUNNEL IS DEBATED BEFORE COMMITTEE

Thomas J. Giblin Urges Measure Directing Port Officials to Build a \$1,600,000 Tube for Wagons

BILL IS OPPOSED

Judge Corbett, for City, Says Scheme Is Not Timely—Tunnel Fare Bill Is Argued Against

East Boston tunnels were considered by the committee on metropolitan affairs this morning. Representative Thomas J. Giblin urged his bill for the construction of a teaming tunnel to East Boston, which he said would not cost more than \$1,600,000. He said it was self-evident that the ferry service is wholly inadequate and that something must be done for East Boston before long.

He cited the report of the joint board Boston transit and railroad commissions of 1911. His bill calls for the construction of a tunnel by the directors of the port of Boston and provides that the city borrow \$1,600,000 for the construction of the same. Mr. Giblin cited the great teaming tunnel of Glasgow.

John F. Sullivan of East Boston, former representative, said that the mayor two years ago had partially favored this proposition. He said that \$3,000,000 has been appropriated by the port directors for East Boston development and the necessity of doing away with the antiquated ferry service is more pressing than ever.

Joseph Butler, George B. Fitzpatrick and Thomas White spoke for the bill. Representatives William M. Robinson and John E. Beck of Chelsea were recorded in favor of the bill.

It was opposed by Joseph J. Corbett of Boston, corporation counsel, who said that he had been unable to consult with Mayor Fitzgerald on this bill, as he did not know of this hearing until yesterday. He said it was inconceivable that the mayor or any other intelligent man would be in favor of this bill, which in itself is a direction by the commonwealth that Boston shall build this tunnel and that the commonwealth shall own it. If Boston is to build on a loan then it should own the tunnel. The estimate of \$1,600,000, he said, is too small.

HOUSE DEMANDS DATA IN TEXAS OIL CASE

WASHINGTON.—The House today adopted the resolution or Representative Gardner calling upon Attorney-General Wickham for all information as to the Texas indictment against Standard Oil officials.

The resolution which is mandatory, asked for all briefs of evidence, documents and written opinions on file in the department of justice in relation to the prosecution of John D. Archbold, Henry C. Folger, C. N. Payne, A. C. Elie, E. R. Brown, John Sealy, the Standard Oil of New York, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the Magnolia Petroleum Company of Texas, as well as for all information as to the order of the attorney-general directing the United States marshal for the southern district of New York not to execute bench warrants for the arrest of John D. Archbold, W. C. Teagle and H. C. Folger.

BATHHOUSE TO COST \$50,000

GUTHRIE, Okla.—This city is building a municipal bathhouse at a cost of \$50,000.

CHICAGO SOPRANO HERE TO SING ROLE OF ISOLDE

Mrs. Minie Saltzman-Stevens, the Chicago opera soprano who is to sing the role of Isolde at the Saturday matinee in the second Weingartner presentation of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," arrived in Boston this morning. This American artist, who first made her name as a Wagnerian soprano at Covent Garden, London, four years ago, and who for the last two summers has sung the roles of Kundry and Sieglinde in the festival performances at Bayreuth, appears in Boston for the first time Saturday afternoon.

In talking with a representative of the Monitor about her art Mrs. Saltzman-Stevens said that she develops all her interpretations by herself. "The first thing I do," she said, "when I undertake a new part in opera is to sit down with the libretto and read it to find out the dramatist's message. After making a careful study of the text by itself I begin to look up everything I can find that will throw light on the author's ideas. I learn every word of my part before I look at the notes at all."

"The text committed I begin to study the vocal line. This I do not for note, playing the music over on the piano with one hand and not looking at the accompaniment. When I have the melodies mastered I proceed to put words and notes together. That accomplished I call in an accompanist to teach me how the vocal music and the instrumental fit together."

"I insist on having plenty of time to learn a new role. For besides studying it in detail for words and music I need to live the character for a while in my home. I work to get an absolutely real and true-to-life idea of the character and then I aim to idealize it. When I feel that I have complete command of the character of Isolde, Kundry, Bruennhilde, Sieglinde, or whoever she is, I go and live it before the public. If the public then gets my message, I am glad; if it does not, I feel repaid nevertheless in the pleasure I have had in doing the work."

Mrs. Saltzman-Stevens in speaking of details of preparation, said that she never studied a gesture into her performance unless it meant something and would be entirely intelligible if she did not speak the text. In regard to her future work, she said that she intended to make other roles her own besides those of Wagner. "I do not want to be narrowed down to one composer," the singer insisted. "I want, for example, to sing

Puccini's role of Tosca. I have learned it and I have an interpretation for it that is different from that any artist has yet given."

In reference to her vocal studies in Paris before she made herself known as a Wagnerian soprano, Mrs. Saltzman-Stevens said that the greatest surprise she ever had was in being told by her singing master that she could learn to sing high. "I was a contralto," she explained. "I had a small range of voice of good quality and that was all there was to it. I was told I could develop it and become a dramatic soprano. With hard study and with confidence in the word of my singing master that I could do it. I liberated the upper notes of my voice and found myself in a short time actually on the stage in the role of Isolde."

MME. CAVALIERI TO SING AT OPERA HOUSE

Mme. Lina Cavalieri is announced today by the Boston opera management to sing in the Sunday afternoon concert at the Boston opera house Feb. 23, making her first appearance in a concert tour which she is booked for in cities of the United States.

With Mme. Cavalieri will appear Lucien Muratore, the tenor of the Paris opera. The orchestra at this concert will be directed by Edouard Tournon of the Paris opera.

B. P. POLLOCK IS SENT TO B. & M.

B. P. Pollock, general manager of the transportation department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has been appointed general manager of the transportation department of the Boston & Maine, and will assume his new duties Monday. He was promoted recently from general superintendent of New Haven transportation to general manager.

SENATOR BRADY TAKES SEAT
WASHINGTON—James H. Brady, who was elected to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Heyburn of Idaho, took the oath of office Thursday, displacing Senator Perky, appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily.



IT IS QUITE LIKELY that the Monitor every day has some item or article which could be called to the attention of some friend who seldom if ever would otherwise see the leading example of clean journalism. Isn't there something in today's Monitor you can mark for a nearby or distant friend?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Allies Advance Austria Sending to Russia Mr. Asquith Stays

TURKS ARE DRIVEN TO GALLI POLI LINES BY BULGARIAN FORCE

Threatened Flanking Move of Enver Bey by Sea From Constantinople Is Said to Lessen Investment

ALLIES MOVE BACK

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Official communications respecting the war are of a most meager description. It is evident that the Bulgarians have made no advance upon Tebratdja, but on the contrary have withdrawn their lines, apparently to meet the possibilities of a flanking movement by sea from Constantinople. Enver Bey is said to be planning such a desperate movement and the Turkish fleet is operating off Rodosto with a view to this.

On the other hand the Bulgarians have undoubtedly advanced along the Gallipoli peninsula and have driven the Turks back to their lines at Bulair. The bombardment of Adrianople continues, but there is no news of its effect.

ITALY CRITICIZED FOR TREATMENT OF ISLANDERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The Hestia, a newspaper conspicuous for its fairness and moderation, criticizes the attitude taken up by Italy with regard to the Aegean islands and their claim to union with Greece. The paper points to the fact that after having annexed large tracts in Libya, where there was no Italian element, Italy objects to the union of the islands with Greece, though their inhabitants are to a very large extent Hellenic.

The Hestia also publishes letters expressing the indignation of the inhabitants of Samos and Rhodes on the close censorship exercised on telegrams and even, it is asserted, on letters. The article closes with the observation that the islands enjoyed more freedom under Turkish rule.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah." CASTLE SQUARE—Believe Me, Nantippe. HOLMES—Miss Maudie Burke. KEITH—The Fire. MAJESTIC—"Rumple's Puffs the Strings." PARK—"The Woman." PLYMOUTH—"Fanny's First Play." SHUBERT—Robert Mantell in repertoire. ST. JAMES—"Sunday." TREMONT—"Milestones."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., fourteenth public rehearsal Boston Symphony orchestra.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., fourteenth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., concert by Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 7:30 p. m., production of "Don Giovanni."
Saturday, 1:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde" 8 p. m., "Tosca."
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert, Felix Weingartner conducting.

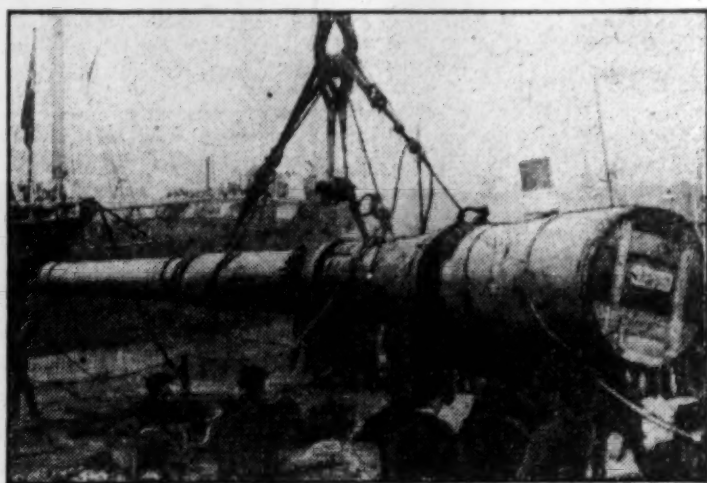
CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Mme. Nazimova.
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
GRAND—Douglas Fairbanks.
ILLINOIS—Henry Miller.
LANSING—"Girl at the Gate."
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Morning."
POWERS—Henrietta Crossman.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Blue Feathers."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CASINO—"The Fire."
CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packetty House."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CORT—"Peg of My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Wm. Collier.
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
GARDEN—John E. Keller.
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Plags."
HOLTON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER—Julia Sanderson.
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."
MANHATTAN—"The Whirl."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."

HEAVY GUN IS SENT TO ITALY



Preparing to ship 60-ton rifle at Langton dock, Liverpool, upon Cunard steamship Caria

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The task of shipping a 60-ton gun on board the Cunard liner Caria has just been successfully accomplished; the proceeding being witnessed by a large gathering of interested onlookers at the Langton dock.

The gun, which is the biggest that has ever left the port of Liverpool, was made by Messrs. Vickers, Son & Maxim at their Sheffield works, and is intended for the Italian coast. The huge consignment was brought from Sheffield on a special railway gun carriage and was hoisted on to the steamer by means of a 100-ton crane, the largest in Liverpool.

The sight of the great piece of metal swaying in the air was most unusual and imposing. The works of shipment was carried out without a hitch and in a little over an hour the gun was stowed on a bed of coal in No. 4 hold.

POWERS ARE DIVIDED OVER LOAN TO CHINA

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PEKING, China—Though the authorization has been given by the principals of the six power loan group to their representatives in Peking to initiate the loan contract, the lack of unanimity of the ministers of the six powers with regard to the conditions of the loan is proving a great source of difficulties.

The French minister in particular demands the most drastic conditions, including definite undertakings in the contract for the appointment of financial advisers and the arrangement of all minute details in connection with financial reorganization and supervision. Other foreign ministers demand the payment from the loan of China's debts for warships and military materials. Those not interested in these debts, on the other hand, effect objection on the grounds that materials for which they were incurred may be turned against the countries they represent.

China has made the proposal to deal with the appointments of financial advisers in a separate note, thus satisfying the majority of the bankers who consider that the terms on which it is proposed to sign the loan furnish ample security. In interviews with Reuter's representative, Chinese officials declare that it would be better that the whole government should retire and invite the powers to take over the country than that they should become party to conditions which would infuriate the people and without doubt lead to a revolution.

FRENCH INTERESTS GREAT IN SALONIKA

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—French interests are more largely represented in Salonika than in any other of the cities which have been captured by the Balkan allies. French is the language of social and business life there. Most of the advertisements and newspapers are printed in French. The French schools (which are 33 in number, to say nothing of two colleges) have as many as 15,000 pupils.

Almost all the articles of luxury in dress and household furnishings are exported from France. No less than \$100,000,000 of French capital are invested in various enterprises. The most important of these are the Bank of Salonika, the dockyards and the Salonika-Delegatch railway.

MR. BRYCE LIKELY TO REMAIN HERE

(Special to the Monitor)

WASHINGTON—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, is appointed a member of the permanent court of arbitration of The Hague to succeed the Hon. Sir Edward Fry. That Mr. Bryce will be continued here until the Panama canal toll negotiations are completed is expected. At any event it is thought that Mr. Bryce will remain in Washington until the incoming administration has developed clearly President Wilson's attitude, after which the negotiations may be turned over to Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice.

Should the canal tolls issue finally go to arbitration it is probable that Mr. Bryce may be selected as one of the arbitrators.

EDUCATOR STATES COLLEGE FUNCTION

NEW YORK—Prompted to speak by current criticism of American colleges, Dr. Walter Goodnow Everett, acting president of Brown University, told the New York alumni at the thirty-fifth annual dinner Thursday night that the function of the American college is "not primarily to teach men how to get a living, but to teach them how to live; not to cram them with facts or theories, but to train them to think; not to give them cleverness and confidence, but insight and conviction."

"American colleges today," he said, "have to do the best they can with the means at hand and with the students who are sent to them. They know all too well that the college has to register in many cases as its own failures the previous failure of the home."

BRAZILIAN LINES RATE WAR TOLD

NEW YORK—According to the testimony of Lorenzo Daniels of Bask & Daniels, American agents of the Lamport and Holt steamship line, in the suit under the Sherman law to dissolve the so-called Brazilian steamship trust yesterday, prior to the conference agreement the steamship lines engaged in the Brazilian trade were in open rate war, especially during 1907.

The government is seeking to dissolve the alleged trust on the ground that the conference is a combination in restraint of trade. The charge of relating has also been made.

LUMBER SPY IS ALLEGED

CHICAGO—Witnesses told Examiner Fuller here Thursday that Willard D. Hollis, secretary of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, was the head of an alleged spying system, designated as the northern information bureau, and used to obtain trade secrets from mail order houses. Hollis is an individual defendant in the suit now being prosecuted by the government against the lumber organizations.

WIRELESS HEARD 4000 MILES

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mail advices received Thursday relate that the United States wireless operator at Eagle, Alaska, heard the government station at Key West, Fla., sending a message to Mare island, Cal., Dec. 18. Air-line distance from Key West to Eagle is more than 4000 miles.

BRITISH PREMIER'S RETIREMENT REPORT DECLARED BASELESS

Rumors Probably Sprang From Mr. Asquith's Views on Woman's Suffrage and Upon the Land Question

ANSWER IS DIRECT

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Renewed reports of Mr. Asquith's retirement amount to nothing at all.

It is not pretended that he intends to take this step until the passing of the home rule bill, that is, until the end of the present Parliament.

Whatever truth there is in it is probably mainly based on his disagreement with the bulk of his own party on the woman's question as well as on the fact that he is not in sympathy with the new land agitation. His reply to the question in the House of Commons on this subject was sufficiently explicit and unambiguous.

He was not aware, he declared, that the chancellor had formulated any proposals with regard to land, and the statements in the press of the government's intentions were purely imaginary.

When it is remembered that the leading Liberal paper explained Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme at length, the premier's contradiction is at least direct.

CHILDREN HEAR SIR JAMES DEWAR TALK ON "CLOUDS"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a recent lecture by Sir James Dewar to the children he chose "Clouds" as his subject and circulated among the audience a leaflet containing Shelley's poem "The Cloud." Sir James declared that this beautiful poem was not only a wonderful word picture but was perfectly scientific from the first lines:

"I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
From the seas and the streams;
To the last. He maintained there was not a single false image or incorrect observation of natural phenomena.

The lecturer showed that the expression, "It won't cut any ice" was quite true, since you cannot cut ice but only split it. Ice resembles a soap bubble, which if cut in two by a sharp instrument, joins up again. A fine wire with weights attached to either side was suspended on a block of ice. It gradually cut its way through, but when the wire emerged at the other side the block was found to be intact. The ice, or as the professor prefers to call it, "water in a solid state" had liquefied in front of the wire and had frozen behind it.

Sir James explained that the formation of cloud, rain, rainbows and other atmospheric effects depend upon the condensation of water vapor to water drops or ice particles in the free atmosphere. He produced an imitation of a cloud by sending into the air a column of steam at high pressure. This rapidly condensed and showed all the peculiarities of a cloud in its power of reflected light. Steam, as most people have experienced, is exceedingly hot, but steam at high pressure possesses the same property as molten lead, in that it does not hurt a moist surface that may be plunged into it. The lecturer illustrated this by passing his hand through the jet of steam.

GRANGE ADOPTS COOPERATION

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A cooperative system by which farm products may be sold and delivered to the consumer was adopted Thursday in the fortieth annual meeting of the New York state grange. The plan includes cooperative societies in the subordinate and Pomona granges, a state supervisor of them and establishment of cooperative wholesale and retail markets in New York and other cities.

TELEGRAPH CABLE EXTENSION HOPE IN NORTH SCOTLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The postmaster general received a deputation recently from the local authorities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Arbroath, and other towns in the north of Scotland, urging the necessity for the extension of an underground telegraphic cable north of Edinburgh to Aberdeen. The postmaster in reply said that the expense of the extension would be far too much in excess of the gross revenue to justify the burden being imposed on the tax payers throughout the kingdom. He advocated, in solution of their difficulty, either the use of the trunk telephone wires when the telegraphic wires were out of use, or wireless telegraphy working at high speed. He gave them little hope of their demand being satisfied in the near future.

MILK PROPOSALS NOT TO BE PRESENTED TO NEW YORK GOVERNOR

NEW YORK—That he would not ask Governor Sulzer to adopt the conference's main recommendations was stated by Dr. Julius Broder, a New York delegate to the milk supply conference representing 10 eastern states, which adjourned a two days' session yesterday. Dr. Broder's chief objection was to the resolution which would practically take the control of New York city's milk supply from the city health department and vest it in the state board of agriculture. He declared the subject to be primarily a municipal question.

Arrival of a delegate from Maine left no New England state without representation. Gen. Charles W. Wood of Worcester led the opposition to the proposal not to recompose the owners of condemned cattle. On the motion of Prof. Rasmussen of New Hampshire a clause was inserted limiting compensation to the original owner.

Stanley Abbott of New Hampshire was the chief advocate of an examination of every animal. Dr. C. F. Dalton, secretary of the Vermont health board; Dr. Mark W. Richardson of the Massachusetts health board; P. H. Harwood of the state dairy board, Boston, and Frank H. Stadtmueller of West Hartford, Conn., were leaders in discussions. The New England delegates were practically a unit in favoring inspection of cattle, Gen. Wood dissenting.

A Maryland delegate failed to put through a resolution that the recommendations of the conference were "abstract and academic."

Privately, General Wood expressed the opinion that some of the conference's recommendations were impractical, and that if all of them were carried out the prices of dairy products would increase.

RAILS TO COVER 100 MILES SOLD

HOUSTON, Tex.—About \$250,000 is involved in a deal consummated here recently whereby the National Iron & Steel Company of this city closed a contract with the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad for the purchase of 100 miles of 30-pound relaying rails. These rails were formerly used on the main line of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass road between Houston and Yoakum. The railroad is replacing them with 70-pound rails on that portion of their line. The rails were rolled 15 years ago by the Krupp works in Germany and are considered the best rails that were ever shipped into this country.

BUILDING'S COST IS NEAR \$183,000

PITTSBURGH—Nearly \$183,000 is involved in the contract for erecting the new Bash building on ground owned by F. F. Nicola at Fifth avenue and Market street, awarded recently to James L. Stuart. The contract provides the building, which is to be a six-story structure, must be complete by Oct. 1. It will be constructed of blue and white terra cotta.

TERMINAL MARKET PLAN HEARD

CHICAGO—Mrs. Elmer Black, a member of the New York terminal market commission, outlined the terminal market plan before the Woman's City Club Thursday and urged establishment of one in Chicago.

KING WILL INSPECT H. M. S. NEW ZEALAND GIFT FROM DOMINION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is his majesty's intention to inspect H. M. S. New Zealand at Portsmouth previous to that ship's departure for New Zealand.

The King's visit to the New Zealand marks the royal recognition of that great and spontaneous movement towards imperial defense made by the overseas dominions, when, in March of 1909, Mr. McKenna, then first lord of the admiralty, made a speech relative to the navy estimates, in the House of Commons, which caused alarm throughout the empire. Barely a week later the New Zealand government decided to present an armored ship of the latest type to the home government and, should necessity arise, to provide the cost of a second vessel of the same type. The offer was made by cablegram and was accepted two days later by the imperial government.

In view of a subsequent offer of a vessel of the same type by the Australian government and of the passing of a resolution by Canada recognizing the duty of participating in a larger measure in the duties of national defense, a conference was called and held in London in July, 1909. The object of the conference was the discussion of the question of defense of the empire, and among the resolutions arrived at was one by which the battleships offered by New Zealand and Australia should be maintained as flagships of the China and Australian squadrons of a remodeled Pacific fleet.

In 1912, however, the plans with regard to the New Zealand were changed in consequence of the New Zealand government's willingness to allow of the vessel being employed wherever the admiralty thought most fit. It was subsequently announced that the New Zealand after visiting the dominion would return to home waters where she would serve as a unit of the first cruiser squadron in the first fleet.

CHINESE IN SAMOA MAKE DEMANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The planters in Samoa have called the attention of the German government to the serious situation in the labor market at present obtaining in the colony. Chinese labor is employed, but owing to the scarcity at the moment, the coolies have demanded better conditions, and it is said that they are backed by the Chinese government. The existing conditions are complied with the immigration of coolies will cease.

DR. SUN YAT SEN TO VISIT LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is stated that Dr. Sun Yat Sen will shortly pay an official visit to London for the purpose of placing before certain financial groups a number of important Chinese concessions in connection with the railways and mines. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's departure from China is delayed until the termination of the six power loan negotiations.

PEACE CONGRESS IS NEXT SUMMER

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—The international peace congress will be held next summer at The Hague or Scheveningen, under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Henry.

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AUSTRIA IS WATCHING ITS MISSION TO CZAR

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—The news of the Austrian mission to the Czar is awaited in Vienna with the greatest eagerness. The strain of the present political situation is becoming intolerable and the fact that for more than a generation the relations between the two powers have kept them both in a state of tension has accentuated the advisability of a definite understanding.

M. POINCARÉ CONGRATULATED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Telegrams of congratulations have been sent to M. Poincaré from many parts of the world on his election to the presidency of the French republic. Among them are messages from the Czar, the King of Spain, the Prince of Monaco, M. Kokovtsov, the Russian premier and Count Romanov, the Spanish premier.

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WARD'S

CONTINUE ALL WEEK

The following men will make the trip: Kortwell, Gardner, Hopkins, Clafin, Moran, Phillips, Goodale, Willelts, Carochan, Wendell, Hanson, Smart, Gorman and Palmer with Managers Cushman and Boyd. The team played a short scrimmage with the B. A. A. seven Thursday afternoon at the Arena, and this resulted in a 1 to 1 tie.

By EDWARD B. WESTON

warded by points. In Mr. Richardson's letter he says the point system was not enforced in 1898. It was probably seen at a glance which Englishman had most points. Mr. Richardson won, de facto, but not de jure, as he was not a member of the British Society.

The consideration of the three leading scores made in that championship contest is very interesting, and I review

Gibson street.....	Rough
Ashtomst street.....	Rough
Savin hill.....	Good
Strandway.....	Rough
William East.....	Rough
Randolph street.....	Rough
North Light.....	Good
Charlestown.....	Fair
Charlesbank.....	Fair
Wood Island.....	Fair
Columbus avenue.....	Good
First street.....	Rough
Orient Heights.....	Good

McGillivray's teammate in the 200 yd. relay, equaled the world's 40-yd record in two laps of the 100-yd race and beat the world's figures of 192-5s. in 400 yds of the Central A. A. U. championship relay, swimming the 40 yds in 19s. 2-4. The 100 yd. was won by the quartet, E. W. McGillivray, Perry McGillivray, Raithal and W. C. Woodward of the I. A. C. swam the 160-yd relay in 1m. 17 3-5s., new figures.

Another source that Fordham likely replaced Lehigh and Holy Cross be substituted for New York University. As far as can be ascertained, the schedule is likely to be as follows: Rutgers, Sept. 27; Syracuse, Oct. 18; Dartmouth, Oct. 25; Holy Cross, Nov. 1; Harvard, Nov. 8 and Yale, Nov. 15. It will be noticed that the Harvard game has been moved up a week earlier than last year.

The second plan is to move the goal posts back five yards behind the goal line, placing the posts in the end zones, the object being to eliminate danger as much as possible.

College this fall. Mr. Bankhart coached here two years ago and had a very successful season.

SYRACUSE SEVEN BEATS M. I. T.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse Hockey Club seven defeated the M. I. T. seven here tonight in a fast game. The score was 6 to 2.

Franklin field.....	Good
Scarboro pond.....	Good
Needle.....	Good
Gibson street.....	Rough
Ashmont street.....	Rough
Savin hill.....	Good
Swadlow.....	Rough
William Euclid.....	Rough
Randolph street.....	Rough
North Brighton.....	Good
Charlestown.....	Fair
Cum gratia.....	Fair
Wood island.....	Fair
Columbus avenue.....	Good
First street.....	Rough
Orient Heights.....	Good

HOUSE VOTES DOWN BILL TO ELECT CITY PUBLIC WORKS HEAD

Measure to Put Drinking Fountains in State House Loses and Senate Hatpin Debate Is Postponed

REPORTS ARE READ

Representative McGrath's bill to have the public works commissioner of Boston elected by popular vote was defeated in the House late Thursday, when, on a motion by Mr. McGrath to substitute his bill for an adverse committee report, 16 votes in favor and 81 against the measure.

Representative Greenwood's bill to have drinking fountains installed in the State House was defeated on a rising vote, 61 to 20.

The bill to relieve the town of Stoughton from any expense in connection with the Neponset river purification was re-committed.

Representative Smith of Provincetown moved to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill to make voting compulsory and to impose a penalty for failure to vote. The motion was lost on a rising vote.

In the Senate consideration of the hatpin bill was postponed to Monday, after a short debate in which Senators Montague and Bazeley favored and Senator Belamy opposed the measure.

Among the committee reports read in the Senate were the following:

Public lighting—Leave to withdraw on petition of John J. McDevitt that the price of gas in Braintree be 80 cents per 1000 feet; also to the same petitioner for 80-cent gas in Weymouth.

Cities—Leave to withdraw on the petition of John C. Flatley to prohibit the placing of stone crushers near dwelling houses.

Military affairs—A bill to require militia officers to give bonds when deemed necessary by the adjutant-general.

CAMBRIDGE MEN MEET TO DECIDE CITIZENS TICKET

Candidates and a platform of the Citizens Association of Cambridge for city election next month will be selected by a committee of 25 to be appointed by Judge Charles J. McIntire. The list will be submitted at the next meeting of the association, Feb. 26.

This was decided upon at a meeting of the association in the Board of Trade building, Cambridge, last evening, arranged by 25 citizens, among whom was Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard. A communication was received from the secretary of the young men's Progressive party, inviting a committee to confer with a committee from the party to discuss plans for concerted action against the Democrats. The communication was laid on the table.

The closing time for filing papers in the young men's Progressive party was last evening. E. B. James, former alderman, and Arthur Blanchard filed papers for mayor, while Mrs. Florence L. Whitman filed papers for school committee, and former Representative Julius Meyers for assessor.

BUSSEY ESTATE SALE OPPOSED

Judge De Courcy, in the supreme court, heard argument and reserved decision yesterday on a petition of Harvard College authorities for leave to sell the Bussey estate, located between Roslindale and Forest Hills. The property, valued at about \$225,000, was willed to the college to maintain the Bussey institute thereon. The college authorities seek to sell and apply the proceeds to the use designated by the will, declaring the site itself impracticable.

The attorney-general opposed the petition on the ground that the will created a public charitable trust and that the petitioners should show that the trust could not longer be administered in the way contemplated by the testator.

MUSEUM SCHOOL TO EXHIBIT

An exhibition of summer work done by students of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts will be opened tomorrow morning in the museum and continue until Feb. 16. The exhibition will include oil paintings, water colors and drawings. A committee is inspecting the summer work today and deciding which pieces are of sufficient merit to go on exhibition.

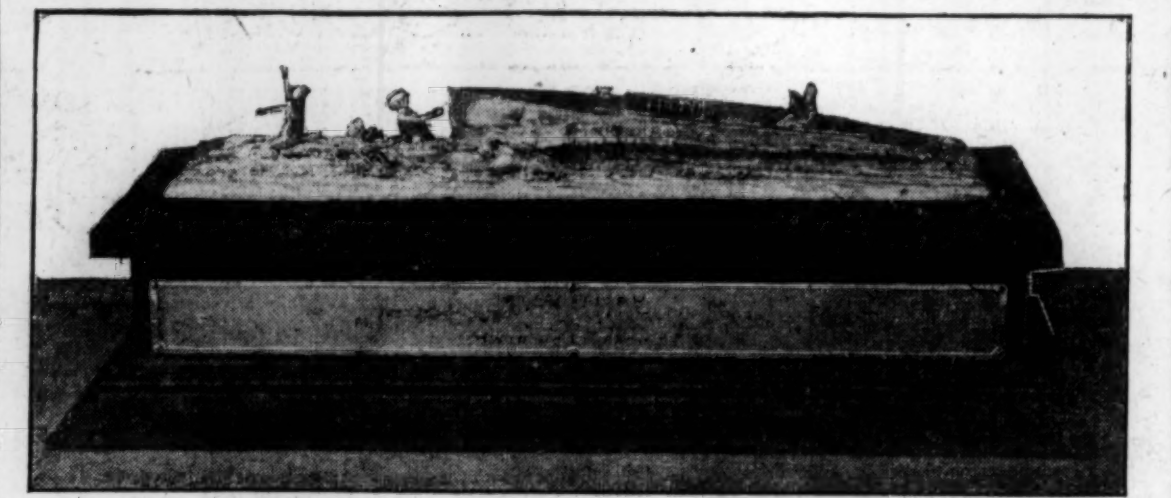
POLICE CHIEFS UNION MEETS

The annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Union was held Thursday night at the American House. Chief W. E. Hill of Everett presided. These officers were elected: Redmond Welch of Lowell, president; Charles A. Kendall of Somerville, vice-president; Alonzo W. Corey of Brookline, secretary and treasurer.

TOWNS TO PAY HIGHER FARE

Towns through which the Dedham & Franklin and the Medfield & Medway Street Railway companies run have agreed to pay a higher rate of fare than has been charged, so discontinuance of the roads is averted, according to representations made to Judge DeCourcy in the supreme court yesterday. H. Mather, receiver, had reported to the court that the roads were operated at a loss.

HANDSOME MOTORBOAT CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE



INTERNATIONAL INTERLAKE TROPHY PRESENTED BY E. R. THOMAS
This prize was won in 1912 by Baby Reliance II, and must be won two years to become permanent property of winner

BETTER TIMES AHEAD SAYS STEEL COMPANY CHIEF IN ADDRESS

Business in the manufacturing trades this year will mark an epoch, according to James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who spoke at the twentieth annual dinner of the New England Iron and Hardware Association at the Hotel Somerset Thursday night.

"Prosperity" was the keynote of the other speakers, including Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, Congressman George W. Cummings of Boston. At the head table also were Samuel L. Powers, toastmaster; E. P. Thomas, president of the United States Steel Products Company; Fred L. Greeley and George M. Gray, president and vice-president, respectively, of the association, and Charles F. Bragg.

Mr. Farrell said: "The year just closed has been one of marked progress, but the present year ought, by present signs, to mark a greater epoch. The railroads are preparing for the expansion which the year will bring, and at the same time the market is retaining an element of stability. Any tariff changes which the year may bring will probably be gradual in effect and will not disturb business. 'The Panama canal will be a great impetus to trade.'

Declaring that the Democratic party may be relied upon for an administration that will not disturb business interests, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh pointed out the necessity of talking more of the good things of government. "For the most part," said he, "the evils are a multiplication of personal disappointments."

Congressman George W. Prince of Illinois started applause among the members by proposing John W. Weeks, Massachusetts senator-elect, as a presidential candidate four years hence.

MAYOR PROMOTES PARK OPERA PLANS

Mayor Fitzgerald today wrote to the New York man who has a collapsible acoustic stage which he offers to Boston for its public parks, asking for additional information concerning the device. The mayor says he is impressed with the plan for out-of-door grand and comic opera and believes it not only would serve to aid in popularization of Boston's parks, but also educate the people. Franklin park, he says, is an ideal place for this sort of thing.

The mayor also has other plans for Franklin park. He is in favor of a merry-go-round, and would have the park division of the new recreation department maintain a herd of cows for the benefit of mothers and children. Milk booths would be set up and milk sold at a nominal price.

YUCATAN RUINS ARE DESCRIBED

The ancient ruins of Yucatan were described Thursday night by Edward H. Thompson, an archeologist who spent many years in Yucatan, where he conducted explorations for the Peabody Museum, Harvard College, before the members of Ivanhoe lodge, Knights of Pythias, and their guests in Knights of Pythias hall, Charlestown.

In the party was a delegation of 38 members of Everett lodge of Lynn. A dinner was served in the upper hall. Fred Donnell, P. C. C., presided. Senor Jasto Azevedo, Mexican consul and a guest at the lecture, was introduced and made a brief address.

PROOFREADERS TO MEET

Boston Proofreaders Association will meet in room B, Tremont temple, Thursday evening, Feb. 13. Mrs. Henry S. King of Milton, an honorary member, will give a talk on picturesque Devonshire.

COMMERCIAL ALUMNI TO DINE

The annual dinner of the Malden Commercial School Alumni Association will take place tonight at the Copley-Plaza hotel. Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, will be the principal speaker.

WORCESTER BUILDERS GUESTS

The annual dinner of the Master Builders Association was held last night at Young's. A. P. Robbins, president, and H. W. Sweetser, secretary, of the Worcester Builders Exchange were special guests.

TOWN MEETINGS HAVE NOT LOST THEIR USEFULNESS

UNDER the constitution of Massachusetts, which is the surviving instrument of the first New England law-building, the towns are required to hold within the limit of three months, February, March and April, the annual meeting for the consideration of town affairs and the choice of the town officials from selectmen down to hog-reeves. Substantially the same order prevails in all New England. The selection of the season bears the marks of the old days of the colony, the days when all were farmers whose time of least occupation came after certain winter work was finished and there was little else to do than to await the opening of spring. So long ago did the earliest of the three months drop out of general acceptance and the latest expose itself to the chance of interference with the first work out of doors, that the annual assembling came to be known as "March meetin'." The call goes out to the inhabitants, and by that word is again revealed the early habits of thought. The modern maker of legal phrases would be more explicit if he intended only the men to come out. In the olden times woman was not even an "inhabitant."

No institution seems less in need of eulogy than the New England town meeting. It has been celebrated by publicists without number and in lands without bounds. Its claim to be the mother of democracy and the school of oratory is beyond need of a champion. What only is debatable is how far it is serving the purpose of government in modern days with their varied requirements. The man who harbors the notion that there has been deterioration would do well to spend the first Monday of the next month in the town hall of almost any New England town watching the manner in which affairs are handled. He would be quite certain of reward in hearing debate that would be a credit to legislative halls and he would at least have the chance of encountering a specimen of the oratory which he believed had gone with a past generation.

The greater intricacy of modern problems, the impossibility of every inhabitant

knowing all the acts of the men in office, and the need of research in advance, have brought about some variations of the old order. These have been wrought without marring the general character of the institution. There is an instance in one rather recent addition to the town roster of the way needs in government meet their supply in a natural way. It is what is known as the appropriation or finance committee. It came about through the towns' need to have the budget more carefully considered than was certain in open meeting. It came to be so general that it was finally taken notice of by statute, in Massachusetts at least, and is now accorded legal standing. Quite swiftly it has taken on importance, until now it is common to find a report ready for the voter's hand when he comes to the meeting, with the recommendations of this committee not only as to appropriations but as to the course of wisdom in regard to every other item in the long warrant. This kind of committee is still in the making. There is reason to expect it to become a body of great value, a sort of town council, its conclusions needing only ratification by the voters.

Into the domain of the town meeting, there is a constant tendency to introduce state law, with some new overlordship. To an extent that is not quite clear, the state is justified in its supervision. Community interests are so much broader as to need the regulation of a general government. But if there are perils for the institution that has so well served the purposes of local government, the menace that must be met at the top of the list is too great interference by the state. Officials, bureau chiefs, department heads, election law experts, perched on that luminous height known as Beacon hill, to many townsfolk seem prone to an exaggeration of their consequence and to a distorted view of the need the municipalities have of their kindly but technical hand.

Merely the least casual observation of March meetin' as it now exists will prove that it is in the main fully equal to caring for itself and for the affairs of the town.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

An amusing sketch appeared in the Daily Chronicle, entitled, "The Frenchman on Golf," in which monsieur is quoted as describing the game thus: "The player having chosen with great care from among his clubs one which is likely to make a successful strike, flourishes it with both hands, strikes—and misses the ball. There are two ways of missing the ball—one by using too much force and the other by not using enough. The stroke with too much force behind it is the easier; it consists in striking the earth a few centimeters behind the ball without touching it. When this stroke is well done, it sends into the air a shower of earth and turf after the style of a fireworks display, with very elegant effect."

"The hit which misses is more delicate to achieve. In this case it is necessary that your club, after a vigorous flourish, should make straight for the ball, pass it without touching it, and return by the impetus given it to strike the player on the back of the head."

However, this hardly describes the modern French views on golf, for Garden Smith tells us that under the title of "Devenons-nous flegmatiques" M. de Linieres has an interesting article in our Paris contemporary. Golf, on the question of French and English golfing temperament. "What most struck our British friends in the French open championship," says M. de Linieres, "was the behavior (tenue) of our champions. Some of our English conferees are asking themselves whether we are not becoming as phlegmatic as the golfers of the United Kingdom." M. de Linieres does not think that the French will ever arrive at the same degree of "flegme" as the Anglo-Saxons. The Latins are altogether of a livelier temperament; their mode of life, their climate and their food are more exciting. But what the French cannot gain in "flegme" they are gaining in "calme," which is a much better thing.

"The British 'flegme,' says M. de Linieres, 'is entirely superficial, and when outwardly the Britisher is calm, his mind is seething with agitation. The French 'calme,' on the other hand, is quite different, for it is a form of sangfroid and of mastery of one's self. Vardon submits himself to the unrelenting photographer with outward indifference, but after the operation the trained observer can see that his game becomes un-

steady." M. de Linieres cites as an instance of the difference between "flegme" and "calme" the case of M. Francois de Bellet, who, on one occasion, put four or five balls out of bounds at the first tee at La Boule, taking 10 to the first hole, yet was so little perturbed that he finished the round in 82. M. de Linieres thinks that the "calme" of the French golfers is certain to increase, because of the long education of the French people in sport and of the confidence which success always brings with it. "Gassiat," he says, "who in 1907 executed a wild dance when he found himself at the last hole in front of his English rivals in the French championship, accepted his complete victory in 1912 with a simple smile of satisfaction because he realized that his victory was deserved, and seemed to him quite natural, when, five years previously, he thought that to equal the Braidis and Taylors was a veritable tour de force."

All this is highly interesting, but while we recognize and admire the self-control exhibited by the best French players, we cannot say that we agree with the distinction drawn by M. de Linieres between British "flegme" and French "calme." M. de Linieres is at least unfortunate in his examples, because Vardon, whom he cites as an instance of English "flegme," is a Channel islander, and there is probably a good deal more French blood in his veins than English. Then M. de Bellet, who is given as an example of French "calme," is half English, while the "calme" which, since 1907, has fallen on the excitable Gassiat may just as likely be the result of his marriage to an English wife as of settled conviction as to his own merits and deserts! On the whole, it seems probable that the real thing is not either "flegme" or "calme," but the "maîtrise de soi-même" which, although rare, is happily not confined to the representatives of any one country or race.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN SHORE RALLY
NEWPORT, R. I.—Plans for a Progressive rally in the new convention hall at Easton's beach in July were announced Thursday, at which it is said speakers who have never been heard east of Ohio before will be heard. The rally is to be preceded by an address on "The American Navy," by Theodore Roosevelt, which is to be non-political in nature.

PUBLIC PLEASED WITH MOTOR BOATS AND ENGINES SHOWN

Expect Attendance at Big Mechanics Building Exhibition Will Establish Record Before Week Is Out

DAY'S TALK POPULAR

With only two days left to run, it is expected that the tenth annual Boston motor boat and engine show, which is being held in Mechanics building this week, will set up a new record for attendance. There has not been a day so far that the attendance of last year has not been exceeded and today and tomorrow are confidently expected to surpass previous years.

The many beautiful boats on exhibition has been the means of interesting many in motor boating, and orders have been plentiful. In fact, more orders have been placed for spring delivery than in any previous show. A number of builders, who are showing in Boston for the first time, are faring particularly well in this respect, as are also the engine and accessory manufacturers.

Capt. Thomas Fleming Day will repeat his interesting illustrated lecture on his transatlantic trip of the 35-foot motor boat, the Detroit, for the last time this evening. On Wednesday the hall was packed during the lecture and over 1200 people enjoyed the account of this difficult undertaking. It will begin promptly at 8 o'clock this evening and is free to all visitors to the show.

A. S. Morris Company of High street has an elaborate exhibit of about everything that the most exacting and particular motor boat owner or enthusiast could possibly require. The various articles exhibited are tastefully arranged in well-lighted showcases or placed on frames or on the walls where they may be seen to the best advantage. The exhibit is very artistically decorated with club flags and insignias, and the lighting effect is so planned as to set off the display so that it will attract attention and at the same time show the contents of the cases and frames at their best.

The Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company of this city has an interesting exhibition of sporting goods of all kinds and for all uses, from the requirements of the motor boatist and the autoist to the camper and wilderness traveler. A full line of camping and out-of-door living articles are shown and some very handsome motor cycles and bicycles are on exhibition. There is also a very interesting display of Edison photographs and Victor phonographs and victrolas.

Under the auspices of the Lum Moss Company of this city a highly interesting exhibition of generators is shown. The exhibit is so arranged that it is lighted entirely by electricity furnished by one of the company's generators, which is kept constantly running. The top of the booth is covered with electric lights, while the outside is decorated with colored bulbs, presenting a very attractive appearance. The company's gasoline engines are also shown.

G. L. Chaisson of Swampscott has an interesting line of dories, tenders, skiffs and power boats on exhibition in the basement. He also has on exhibition an 18-foot sailing dory, fully rigged, with all sail set ready for use. This little sailboat has a very neat and trim appearance and looks seaworthy in every detail.

STORE NEWS

Alexander McGregor, treasurer of Houghton, Dutton & Co., who is spending several weeks in the South, is expected to return the last of this month.

George W. Shepard of the Shepard, Norwell Company has returned after a four weeks' vacation.

Miss Anna Golding of the waist department of the Henry Siegel Company, who went to New York the first of the week, will return today.

The A. Shuman & Co. Twenty-five Associates held its annual business meeting last evening. The following officers were re-elected for the fifth year: President, J. H. Wyatt; secretary, A. W. Barker; treasurer, J. T. Brown.

Miss Mary A. Sheehan of the Gilchrist Company succeeds Miss Mary E. Carroll, who has resigned as head of stock and assistant buyer of boys' furnishings. Miss Sheehan was formerly connected with the veiling department.

Among the recent promotions at Jordan Marsh Company is that of Charles Redmond, inspector to foreman of the sporting room, and the Misses Jennie McEtrick, Laura Sutter, Anna McDonough, Mary Flannery and Gertrude McNulty, inspectors to the retail office.

Harland Leighton, shoe buyer for C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from New York, where he has been for a few days on business.

D. M. K. STAUFFER PASSES AWAY
YONKERS, N. Y.—David M. K. Stauffer passed away at his home Thursday. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, being also widely known as an author, one of the founders and editor until 1905 of the Engineering News. He was a civil war veteran.



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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

WASHINGTON POST—President Taft's inimitable "saw-songs" are not

more effective in directing attention to the impending change of administration than is the rustling of architect's plans for alterations of the White House. . . . Evidently the President elect expects to spend considerable time at the capital. He knows that he is sure to stay four years, and perhaps the elaborate arrangements for his comfort signify the expectation of a longer stay. When Colonel Roosevelt was elevated to the presidency he made similarly extensive changes, in the belief that he would remain for at least four years more. Those who find recreation in the study and analysis of motives will wonder how William Jennings Bryan views the impending changes in the design of the White House. . . . A number of others who have reason to feel that they may, some time or other, move into the commodious old mansion possibly feel that they should be consulted before any radical changes are undertaken. The custom which permits the President to make alterations to suit his convenience is a good one, however, since it would be deplorable were any man to be elevated to the high office of chief executive and be compelled to live in hardship for eight long years. Inasmuch as Mr. Wilson has never committed himself to the Bryan plank in the Baltimore platform, pledging the Democratic party to a single presidential term, he cannot be held to any such plan, and he is well within his rights in planning for an indefinite sojourn.

Real Statesmanship Needed
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White House Changes
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Atlanta Constitution—A partial survey of the past year's achievements of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce is warrant for the statement that 1912 marks the "farthest north" in the constructive and public-spirited program of that organization. Such broad enterprises as the Georgia corn show, municipal research work, the Panama canal conference, the manufacturers' exposition and other projects were placed to the credit of the chamber. And it is a conservative assertion that to the activity of these representative citizens is largely due the present forward status of the movement for charter revision in this city. In a greater degree, perhaps, than that exhibited by any other official body in the South the Chamber of Commerce has proved itself to be a compact and many-sided machine for getting things done. The secret, which may be studied with profit by other southern cities, lies in the representative character of the chamber's membership, the wisdom displayed in the choice of its committees and the sanity with which a program is blocked out and the details executed by experts who are also men devoted to the welfare of the city. . . . Men who have made a conspicuous success in their own vocations lend their ability and experience to the end of making a success of the city's business. Every civic problem that arises is considered by specialists, who add to their capacity in stipulated lines a determination to do "team-work" in behalf of the common welfare. In other words, the chamber comprises a sort of melting pot of the genius and the progress of Atlanta. It offers a common meeting ground upon which elements in themselves diverse can gather and devise measures for the mutual good. Reciprocal bonds bind the membership, constituting a clearing house into which goes the energy, the resourcefulness and the individual talent which, combined, spell progress and development.

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PRESIDENT HEARS PROTESTS AGAINST IMMIGRATION BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft has under consideration today the protests against the new immigration bill which were submitted to him Thursday at a hearing in the White House.

In addition to the protests which were made by individuals and representatives of foreign societies the President had before him written objections from Germany, Italy and the Netherlands and others are expected from Austria, France and Great Britain.

The objections of protesting nations are said to be based upon the provision which requires a report to American authorities upon the condition and treatment of immigrants en route. They are said to consider this an infringement of their sovereignty over their ships on the high seas and impugning the faith of their own officials in executing the immigration laws.

COURT PROCEDURE REFORM IS URGED BY BOSTON LAWYER

MIAMI, Fla.—Sherman L. Whipple of Boston before the Southern Bar Association last night advocated the substitution of justice for law as a remedy for those conditions of the judicial system which have aroused criticism. William Jennings Bryan also spoke.

Mr. Whipple held that the proper application of the judicial recall held nothing to cause distrust among lawyers; but he believed that the recall, which if perverted would be "fraught with danger," is unnecessary as a remedy for "widespread distrust of the judicial system."

NEW ENGLANDERS ON WORLD TOUR

Sailing out through the "Golden Gate" of San Francisco Thursday morning the steamship Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line, bound for a voyage encircling the world, carried among the 460 passengers 30 residents of the New England states, 20 of whom belong in the Bay state.

Included in the list of New England passengers were Miss J. P. de Vally, Dr. Frank H. Drew, John J. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Alicia M. Kennedy, James H. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, L. W. Nute and Mrs. Nute, Franklin R. Webber and Mrs. Webber, Calvin E. Warren and Mrs. Warren, all of Boston; F. H. Carlisle of Malden; W. S. Flood of Brookline; Mrs. I. H. Ferry of Springfield; Dr. R. W. Swan and Mrs. Swan and Maj. L. G. White of Worcester; Mrs. Harriet M. Andrews and Mrs. Henrietta P. Munroe of Middlebury, Vt.; G. H. Grimm, O. H. Maigne, W. H. Valiquette, all of Rutland, Vt.; W. E. Bongartz and Mrs. Bongartz of Ashdale, Me.; H. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones of Portland, Me., and R. W. Pillsbury of Manchester, N. H.

U. OF P. ALUMNI TO HOLD DINNER

Irving J. French of Boston, chairman of the Dartmouth alumni athletic council, will be one of the principal speakers at the annual business meeting and dinner of the New England Society of the University of Pennsylvania to be held in the Hotel Thorndike tomorrow evening. Other speakers will be Prof. George A. Piersol, who will represent the provost and the university; William A. Redding of New York, president of the General Alumni Society of the university.

Hugh W. Ogden, of Boston, the president, will occupy the chair.

PROF. MORSE TELLS OF JAPANESE ART

In speaking on "The Art Handwork of Japan," at the gallery conference in the Museum of Fine Arts, Thursday afternoon, Prof. Edward S. Morse said that the Japanese people as a whole take such an interest in art and enjoy with such discrimination its various branches that there is no vandalism.

Professor Morse will talk next Thursday at 2:30 p. m. on "Household Art of Japan." A few free tickets are still available and may be procured by writing to Huger Elliott at the museum.

RECEPTION FOR DR. F. B. DYER

A reception in honor of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Dyer was given by the Boston Public School Nurses Association yesterday afternoon at its rooms at 830 Boylston street. Dr. and Mrs. Dyer were invited to meet Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director of school hygiene, and his advisory committee. The guests were received by Miss Helen F. McCaffrey, president of the association; Miss Mary Callaghan and Miss Katharine Fitzgerald.

TRANSFER POINT CHANGED

Beginning tomorrow inward and outward transfers on Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, at Talbot avenue, will be transferred to the Franklin park entrance on Blue Hill avenue. This change will not affect transfer privileges at Blue Hill avenue and Talbot avenue from inward bound Blue Hill avenue cars to outward bound Talbot avenue cars and vice versa.

BOSTON ART CLUB SHOW WILL OPEN TOMORROW

Exhibition of Forty-Nine Works by American Painters Viewed by Private Gathering and Sale of Landscape by Charles H. Davis Is Announced

Members of the Boston Art Club and their guests viewed the exhibition of 49 works by contemporary American painters at the club gallery Thursday evening, the reception being tendered by the president and executive committee. The exhibition will be open to the public beginning tomorrow, and continuing through the month, admission being by cards which may be obtained of members.

The receiving line was stationed on the ground floor and consisted of President John R. Ainsley; the vice-president, Charles A. Walker; the secretary, F. H. Mills; Clarence H. Blackall, W. H. Rothwell and Burton R. Miller. Mr. Miller was chairman of the entertainment committee. The ushers included L. Loring Brooks, Charles Copeland, Frank H. Jackson, Wilfred A. French, Abbott Graves, William H. Mayo and others.

Several hundred viewed the pictures and the general sentiment was that this is the finest of the 79 similar exhibitions held by the club. Within the evening the purchase of Charles H. Davis' landscape, "Summer in the Hills," one of the most admired pictures, was announced to have been made by William H. Mayo for \$1000.

Mr. Davis' work is a boldly simple landscape, with three principal masses, trees, a hillside and a huge placid white cloud against the azure. It is luminous and pure in tone, poetic in feeling and altogether a "big" work, which is certain to add much to the repute of its painter.

Portrait Tells Story

Another center of admiration was the "Portrait of Louise," by Mary Green Bluemenschel, which is not only a portrait but a picture, for it tells a tender little story of a shy miss. There is exquisite delicacy in the hair, the tones of the faintly tinted face in the dainty gown. It comes as little surprise to learn that the painter of this notable work is a medalist of the Paris salon and hors concours.

The comment was made by several that the exhibition did not adequately represent Boston painters, but the committee explained that the endeavor was to make the showing a broad one, and that to include examples of the best work by all the leading Boston artists would prevent representation of any other cities on the walls, which are limited in capacity to 50 works.

The works by local artists include "The Nightingale," by Miss Mary Macomber, a study of an auburn haired girl in a red robe. She is neglecting the pipes she has been playing and gazes upwards in joy in the song of nature. The work has notable quality, especially its concentration of attention on the girl's face by the delicate shading of all the radiating interests from definiteness to vagueness at the edges of the picture.

Nature Scene Shown

"After Sundown," by John J. Enneking, is another one of the gorgeous poetic impressions of nature he has been painting of late. Abbott Graves' "The Lily Pond" has colorful charm, and something of the elusive quality of a Monet without being, at all in the impressionist manner. Adelaide Cole Chase shows a girlish portrait full of tenderness. An interesting bit is Frank Tompkins' "Moving Picture Orchestra." There is fine reticence and sentiment in Emil Carlson's portrait of his son Dines.

Dimitri Romanoff's portrait of a Russian woman is a work of powerful simplicity and mature technique that disdains tricks, revealing the character of the subject in a way that sticks in the memory.

"Picnic on the Hills," by F. Luis Mora, is a gay little genre, remarkable alike for detail and for the effect of full sunlight. George DeForest Brush goes back to old Italian methods in a portrait which is masterly in its way. Daniel Garba shows a large decorative landscape, with predominant blue tone, which is given one of the places of honor. Ben Foster shows a landscape of fine masses and simplicity.

Vedder Work Is Seen

Modern French style is seen in Richard Miller's brilliant garden bit, "In the Arbor." Irving R. Wiles' portrait of Mme. Gertrude-Beche, as Carmen, might have more interest had not this character been painted so many times. Technically, it is a brilliant work. "Chilton Downs," by John W. Beatty of the Pittsburgh Institute shows hitherto unknown powers as a landscape painter of fine feeling. William Wendt's classical landscape has a mural charm.

Elihu Vedder is represented by one of his characteristic works, a long panel, showing an imaginative landscape filled with a sense of desolation. Against tumbling pillars in the foreground crouch Adam and Eve, mourning for Abel.

There are also characteristic and interesting works by J. Allen Wier, Arthur B. Davies, Childre Hassam, Frank W. Benson and William M. Chase. Paul Dougherty's reticent marine has much charm.

Other artists represented are: F. W. Rogers, C. P. Cruppe, William Ritchell, Eugene E. Speicher, Carl J. Nordell, Cecelia Beaux, Antonio Barone, Edward Potthast, Lillian Gent, Chauncey F. Ryder, Melbourne H. Hardwick, William H. Howe, Horatio Walker, Gardner Symons, Charles W. Hawthorne, Willard L. Metcalf, Douglas Volk, R. Irving Couse, John C. Johnson, William Gedyne Dunce, Frederick C. Friescke, Mary Cassatt, Richard N. Brooke.

MR. PAXTON'S PICTURES

An exhibition of the paintings of William M. Paxton was opened with a private

view yesterday at the St. Botolph Club and will continue for three weeks. Aristocracy of color is the dominant note in Mr. Paxton's work. There is joy in contemplating his lovely harmonies of color, his mastery of representation of delicate shadings and peculiar textures. "Girl Sweeping," lent by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is one of his finest domestic genres, filled with the reticence of the Dutch school, and a fine companion piece to "The Housemaid," which tells the little story of the trim servant who has paused in her dusting to look into one of her mistress' books. Bits of Japanese pottery on the table are beautifully done, and there is charm in every line of the girl's head.

"Breakfast" is a brilliant little scene in a morning room, in which there is indication of bright sunshine through the drawn shades. The handsome young bridegroom is absorbed in his morning paper, to the neglect of the petulant bride. Words are imminent.

"Lamplight and Daylight" and "The Pearl Necklace" are examples of mastery technique with feeble story interest. "La Russe" is a brilliant poster-like work. The artist's fondness for color is the dominating impression in his "River at Penacook." There is brilliant white sunshine in a Venetian bit and "Across the Street" shows an old homestead flecked with patches of sunshine that prettily bring out the figures of two young girls beneath an ancient elm. Twenty-five works are shown in all.

DISSOLUTION PLAN OF HARRIMAN ROADS IS ANNOUNCED IN DETAIL

NEW YORK—Separation of the Union Pacific Railway Company from the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in conformity with the decree of the United States supreme court, was announced after a long joint session of the directors of the two companies. The plan of dissolution agreed upon is said to bear the approval of the department of justice and awaits official confirmation by the federal district court, where the initial action was begun by the railroad commission of California.

Under the terms of the agreement the Union Pacific takes over the Central Pacific, which was the prize contended for by the two roads of the Harriman system. The sale of all Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific at 98 per cent, with accrued dividend to the stockholders, as well as common and preferred, of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line corporations, is provided for in the agreement. It is understood that the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and their foreign affiliates have led in the formation of a syndicate to finance the sale of Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific, amounting to \$128,650,000.

BOSTON SPENDS \$39,062,865 IN YEAR

Running Boston cost \$39,062,865.94 for the fiscal year 1912-13, according to the report of City Auditor Mitchell. There was expended \$28,117,997.29 for the running of the various city departments. Of this amount it took \$90,884.76 to run the mayor's office, while \$56,853.27 was expended for public celebrations under the direction of the mayor.

The city received in revenue \$7,952,244.99. The loans issued amounted to \$4,775,000.

School maintenance cost \$4,708,000. In addition to this, the extended use of schools cost \$12,857.21, and the school-house department spent \$399,000.

YALE INTRODUCES MOTION PICTURES

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—Motion pictures are to enter into the instruction of the students at Yale—a new innovation. The mining engineering classes of the Sheffield school will be shown by the pictures the operations of getting ore from a mine and the processes it goes through until ready for shipment. This is the first movement in the state to use motion pictures for educational purposes.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—At a meeting of the senior class at Smith College, Marion Hines of Albion, Ill., was elected by orator, and Dorothy Brown of Montclair, N. J., toastmistress.

Prof. Elizabeth Deering Hanscom of the English department has resigned her position for the remainder of the year. The Phi Kappa Psi Society elected as its first five members from the class of 1915: Dorothy Thayer, Portsmouth, N. H.; Edith Wallerman, Albany, N. Y.; Madge Hovey, Winchester, Mass.; Janet Van Sickle, Auburn, N. Y., and Dorothy Dallas, Englewood, N. Y.

POLITICAL CHANGE MADE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Dr. Charles S. Bragdon and C. Chester Eaton changed their enrollment at city hall Thursday from the Republican to the Progressive party.



ONLY FLORIDA'S FINEST ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT CAN BEAR THIS BRAND

The Florida Citrus Exchange—a co-operative organization of growers—is mighty careful about the fruit that goes into boxes like the one shown here. Only the best of all the fruit produced in Florida is good enough to pass the rigid requirements. The product accepted must be tree-ripened, large, plump, and sweet—full of rich nature-developed juice.

Ripe and Right Full of Juice Sweet and Solid

The fruit isn't picked until it is so ripe that it cannot get any ripier on the trees. It must be free from bruises that might cause decay, so pickers and packers handle it like eggs. They wear clean white gloves always—no hand ever touches the fruit from the grove to the grocer.

The fruit must be plump and solid—not "pulp" and "pithy." It must be full of bursting sweet juice, such as can be had only when the fruit is cultivated and cared for properly and ripened on the trees. Such fruit as this is the kind that has given Florida the reputation of producing "the best in the world."

Booklet giving more than fifty ways to prepare citrus fruit for the table and cooking, sent for 4 cents in stamps by Florida Citrus Exchange, New England Office, 514 Whitney Building, Boston, Mass.

Phone Your Grocer A Trial Order—Then You Will Want a Box

You can't realize the excellence of Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit until you try them yourself. They make common fruit seem flat and insipid. Phone your grocer a trial order—realize how good they are—and then you will want to buy by the box, to get the fruit more cheaply, and a supply of the best. It keeps perfectly. But get a box branded in big letters across the side (in red) with the brand that the arrows point to. Your dealer has it—or can get it. If he doesn't, you can find one who will supply you. Monitor readers are requested to send the names of suitable dealers.

Drink the Juice of Citrus Fruits and Be Happy With It!

You buy citrus fruits for the juice—the pulp is there only to contain the juice. Oranges and grapefruit packed by the Florida Citrus Exchange contain half again as much juice as others of the same size—squeeze it out and prove it.

The juice of ripe Florida oranges is spicy, sweet, fragrant and satisfying. It has excellent food properties. The juice of the grapefruit is rich, and just tart enough to please an epicure.

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FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—S. F. Dole, '13, manager of the Bowdoin College Intercollegiate Debating League, has made arrangements to hold the preliminary debates on Feb. 28. Lewiston high school will meet Wilton academy at Wilton, and Portland high school will debate Cony high school at Augusta. The winning teams will meet at Brunswick at a later date.

The Bowdoin debating council is now organizing another interscholastic league, similar to the present one, and the prospects for its formation seem good. Westbrook and Edward Little high schools have been secured as a nucleus, and negotiations are now under way for the admission of two other preparatory schools of the state.

Plans are now under way for the first junior assembly of the year to be held in Memorial hall Feb. 14. Since the decision has been made that the gymnasium be used only for the ivy and commencement hops, the committee has decided to make an effort to make these assemblies this year of a different character than heretofore. The class will be financially responsible, and the committee is planning to make the two winter assemblies affairs in which the whole college shall participate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. H.—During the past week about 350 agriculturists have been attending the one-week course of lectures at New Hampshire College given by Dean Hurd of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Miss Helen Thompson of New York, Percy Hooker, superintendent of highways; H. C. Morrison, superintendent of public instruction, and President E. T. Fairchild.

The president of the Alumni Association, Prof. C. E. Hewitt, has just issued a circular letter giving a resume of the past academic year and emphasizing the bright outlook ahead. Two of the most successful features of the past year, the interscholastic prize speaking contest and the interscholastic athletic meet, will be held again this year, some time in May.

The three highest records in all studies for the past semester were made by Miss Helen Plummer of Rollinsford, who maintained in a course of 20 hours per week a total average of 93.4. Miss Plummer is a sophomore in the arts and science department. The second highest average was made by L. W. Crafts of Newfields, with a stand of 92.7, and the third in rank was Miss Francis Nudd of Hampton with a grade of 91.7.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—The Politics Club recently organized at Bates College has been given membership in the Intercollegiate Civic League. The civic league now numbers as members 56 organizations in colleges similar to the new Bates club.

The students of the women's division, who came from New Hampshire have just organized a New Hampshire Club. The purpose of the club is to create among students from New Hampshire a spirit of loyalty for the state and to promote social intercourse among its members.

A large number of young ladies have appeared in response to a call for candidates for positions on the Girls Mandolin Club and regular rehearsals are being held in preparation for a joint concert with the glee club to be given later in the season.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—A special committee of the faculty of the University of Maine is making a tour of inspection of the normal, preparatory and high schools of the state. Prof. George D. Chase is chairman of the committee.

The trials for the teams to represent the senior and junior classes in the coming interclass debates were held this week in Estabrooke hall. The question for debate has been chosen as "Resolved, that the law exempting American coastwise vessels from paying toll in going through the Panama canal should be repealed." The seniors have been assigned to the affirmative side of the question and the juniors the negative.

Col. Charles P. Allen of the class of 1876 of Presque Isle has just been appointed a trustee of the state normal schools.

The new course of lectures in general science to be given next semester will include the following speakers: President R. J. Aley, James N. Hart, professor of mathematics and astronomy; James S. Stevens, professor of physics; Leon E. Woodman, associate professor of physics; Harley R. Willard, assistant professor of mathematics; Truman L. Hamlin, assistant professor of mathematics, and Lowell J. Reed, instructor in mathematics.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—B. B. Barber of Calcutta, India, was the speaker at the weekly student meeting held Wednesday in the electrical engineering hall at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. His subject was "India Awakening."

The following class officers have been elected: Class of 1914, president, Walter J. Kelley of Worcester; vice-president, C. F. Fritch of Attleboro; secretary, W. C. Blanchard of Woonsocket, R. I.; treasurer, R. C. Keith of Worcester; sergeant-at-arms, C. C. Hubbard of Norwalk, Conn.; class of 1915, president, W. N. Anthony of Providence, R. I.; vice-president, J. F. Kennedy of Worcester; treasurer, J. Russell of Holyoke; sergeant-at-arms, Vincent Diaz of Porto Rico; class of 1916, president, E. L. Marple of Spencer; vice-president, G. H. Upton of Lowell; secretary, E. H. Francis of Fall River; treasurer, T. E. Kloss of West Boylston; sergeant-at-arms, W. R. Tinker of South Manchester, Conn. The seniors have not, as yet, held their elections.

The chapel speaker last Sunday was Bishop Parker of New Hampshire.

The Christian Fraternity meeting last Sunday had for its subject, "Choosing a Life Work."

The Golden Branch and G. L. Soule literary societies held meetings recently. The Cercle Français held a meeting on Monday.

VERMONT ACADEMY

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—Monday afternoon Vermont Academy opened its spring season with a victory over the Springfield, Vt., high school team. The final score was 15-1. Practise is being held each afternoon in preparation for the games with Norwich University, and with Chester high school.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER, N. H.—Sophomores at Dartmouth College will meet soon to vote on the 30 candidates who have signified their intention to compete for the various manships of the Dartmouth athletic teams. This is the greatest number that have ever presented their names for the competitions. The men are: H. S. Bickford, R. C. Bigelow, B. H. Campbell, L. W. Carpenter, R. G. Clark, A. C. Cleveland, F. E. Denen, G. E. Dyke, C. H. Foster, C. K. Gish, E. T. Graves, R. G. Gnest, J. W. Hall, M. Haskell, W. C. Huntress, A. E. Johnson, A. H. Leonard, J. V. Loomis, A. McTigue, B. V. O'Day, D. S. Page, C. A. Parnell, F. L. Poor, R. W. Redfield, F. H. Rohrs, P. H. Stevens, C. R. Taplin, W. B. Tubby, A. F. Waite and D. F. Wagh.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Prof. Henry C. Emery of Yale University, who has been chairman of the United States tariff commission for the past four years, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the chair of political economy at Wesleyan University, caused by the resignation of Prof. Willard C. Fisher last week.

The junior class held a social Tuesday night at the Psi Upsilon fraternity house. The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Alumni Association will be held tonight at the Franklin Inn Club.

The senior ball will be held tomorrow night in Fayerweather gymnasium. Allen S. Raymond '15, of Newton Center, Mass., has been elected editor-in-chief of the Literary Monthly. The new business manager is C. D. Abraham '15, of Southern Pines, S. C., and the assistant, F. R. Allemen '16, of Summit, N. J.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Miss Florence Purington, dean of Mt. Holyoke College, left last Saturday on leave of absence for this semester. She will spend the time abroad. During her absence part of her work will be carried on by Miss Sarah E. Smith, professor of mathematics.

Thursday evening a student recital was given in the music building by Cora Presson, 1913, soprano; Helen Steel, 1915, pianist, and Frances Eldridge, 1913, cellist.

An enthusiastic audience enjoyed a piano recital given by Tina Lerner in Mary Lyon chapel, Tuesday evening.

The Auto Page of Saturday's Monitor

Will have a fine article and picture of the Automobile Building at the Panama Pacific International Exposition for 1915. It is well worth your time to read this PAGE EVERY SATURDAY

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NECK BOWS

Here are some ideas for the woman who admires attractive neck bows. The lace shops are selling medallions of cluny, Arabian and Irish crochet lace from 10 cents upward. Medallions of the most expensive variety appear in the shapes of butterflies, spades, clover leaves, diamonds and crescents, says the New York Press. Purchase a butterfly of cluny lace and mount it upon a flat bow of plaited black mouseline. Three diamond-shaped medallions can be arranged over plaited white net, two forming a flat bow, while the third falls over the jabot. Large rectangular medallions can be gathered through the center and mounted upon a bow of mouseline, maline or velvet. A knot of the material used for the bow forms the center. It requires very little time to fashion these bows, and they are unusually inexpensive.

TAN SHOE HINTS

Not every wearer of tan shoes may know how to prevent the shoes turning dark colored when they become damp, says the Newark News. The secret is to have the shoes thoroughly polished before wearing them. The polish acts as a coating and prevents the moisture getting into and discoloring the leather. Of course, in time, tan shoes will change color, but the day of this discoloration may be postponed by expert shoe cleaners. They will give the shoes a scrub, as they call it. The operation takes some little time. Shoes so treated, once or possibly twice a season, will look well for many months longer than if the scrubbing is not done.

UNIQUE JEWELRY

I had a set of large and expensive buttons in green and white enamel, which I no longer cared to use for the purpose for which they were designed, writes a contributor to Suburban Life. For 15 cents apiece, a jeweler made them into hat pins, which proved very acceptable gifts for my young nieces. A friend had a half dozen old-fashioned but handsome buttons made into a shirtwaist set. In many homes there are buttons 50 or 100 years old, which could be turned into very effective jewelry at small expense.

IT TAKES TIME TO SELECT A HAT

Necessary to get one that is harmonious

THE successful hat is the one that expresses the personality of the wearer. The success does not lie in the shape, the coloring or the style, but in the relationship between the hat and the wearer. Some women are blessed with faces and, one might add, personalities, which make a large variety of styles harmonious and becoming, while others must search long for just the right type, says a New York Tribune contributor. It takes time and thought to earn the reputation of being well groomed, and it pays in the long run to take time enough to select one or two or three really becoming and harmonious hats, rather than to buy twice that number on the spur of the moment and find that none of them is just right. In the beginning of the season there are an unusually large number of styles offered; little by little the undesirable ones are eliminated. The large proportion of hats shown in the shops at the present time are adaptations of the late winter styles, with a sprinkling of tentative novelties, and they make a splendid but confusing array from which to select becoming styles. The most fastidious and critical of women can find becoming hats if they will but search long enough for them.

The long side line, which was first exploited this winter, is very generally becoming, both to the tall and short woman. It tends also to lengthen the face, but not to such an extent that it is prohibitory to the woman with a long, thin face. This long side line is shown to the best advantage in the shapes known as the boat shapes on account of their resemblance to boats, but it is quite as often developed in the trimmings of the

WITH THE NEW BOLERO EFFECT

Waist of broche crepe, with plain satin collar

THIS waist that gives the bolero effect is one of the newest and is exceedingly attractive. It takes the prettiest lines and it will be found equally desirable for the gown and for wear with the odd skirt and the tailored suit.

The sleeves that are joined to the bodice portion at the drooping shoulder line make an important feature and they can be made in full length or cut off at the elbows as preferred. There is a fitted lining and over this lining is arranged the accordion plaited front



portion. This front portion is joined to a yoke and this yoke can be finished with round neck or with a collar.

In this case, the waist itself is made of broche crepe with collar of plain satin, while the plaited front is of chiffon, but, as the model is recognized,

a variety of materials can be used. Plain charmeuse satin with collar of broadened material would be pretty or a dark color can be used with a lighter for the collar or vice versa.

Amber on white would make a charming effect, and in the back view the collar and cuffs are of all-over lace. Before many weeks, street gowns will be in demand and the idea of a jacket provided in this waist makes it peculiarly adapted to such use.

For the medium size the waist will require 3 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 36, or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 36 or 44 inches wide for the center portion, 1/2 yard 27 for the fancy collar and 1/2 yard 18 for the yoke and stock collar.

The pattern (7726) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FEATURES OF A BERNARD MODEL

Coat of different color from that of skirt

IT is with at least a fair degree of confidence that one examines the models now arriving from the leading French houses. Last week I had the good fortune to see 20 of these models bearing the cachet of such names as Bernard, Paul Poirer, Lelong, Jeanne Lanvin and Magaine Lacroix, says a New York Times writer. These, together with as many more American adaptations of French designs, were displayed by manikins in the salons of one of New York's leading importers.

Bernard showed, among other models, one which was of special interest. It was in broadcloth, a fact worth noting because of a rather general inclination in this country to forget the existence of that material, which, nevertheless, is so in line with the present trend of design that it was almost inevitable it should be chosen for service by some of the more discriminating makers.

Another feature of this Bernard gown is one that is conspicuous in the whole field of spring fashions, so far as that field is now visible. This is the use in the coat of a different color, or of a different material, from that of the skirt. Sometimes both color and fabric are unlike in the two portions of the costume. A coat of plain color silk may be worn with a black charmeuse skirt; a broadened raitine coat with a white serge skirt; or a coat of plain-color silk may accompany a skirt of black and white checked serge.

In the Bernard model referred to the coat was of navy blue broadcloth and the skirt of the same material in a lovely silver gray. The fabric was of exquisite texture, light and soft, draping with the pliancy and grace of charmeuse. This draping was across the front, finishing above the side opening with several large blue buttons.

But the chief interest centered in the coat. It was scarcely a coat, indeed; rather a jacket somewhat like a loose-fitting Eton, with additions and modifications. A corded seam which rather

WALKING SKIRT OF CORDUROY

CORDUROY walking skirts are most desirable for country wear. They are sturdy, do not require pressing, and will not be injured by the unexpected shower, and have the estimable merit of being warm and at the same time not clumsy. With the short corduroy skirt should be worn the new knitted Norfolk jacket, which, because of the closeness of the weave, resembles cloth, and yet has the elasticity necessary for the free motion of the body; a flexible hat of corduroy or velours, and tramping boots with sensible soles and heels, says the Washington Herald. New tan boots for this service are made of a specially tanned leather which will not become stained if wet and which may be cleaned with a wet sponge when soiled, with no injury to the luster of the boot.

vaguely indicated a waist line separated the upper part from the lower section, which, from its narrow beginning in front just below the bust, ran down to a point a few inches below the waist in the back.

The jacket crossed in a point at the bust, fastening with a single large button. The sleeves were semi-long, with deep falls of lace. On top of each of the turned-back cuffs were three medium-sized blue buttons, with simulated buttonholes made of folds of silver-gray satin. There was a rounding turned-back collar of this satin, and also a tiny vest, which did not reach below the bust.

The reason for describing this model in detail is that it embodied several noteworthy points. So far as the material is concerned it is fairly certain that Bernard's exposition of the possibilities which lie in the use of broadcloth will not appeal to the popular vision, caught, as it is, with the fascination of newer fabrics.

Another reason for so carefully describing this particular costume is its use of the contrasting colors in coat and skirt. Many women will welcome this chance to make a single coat do service for more than one skirt. Certainly it will be of decidedly practical value in planning the summer wardrobe, and there are times when it will be undeniably smart.

Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the Bernard costume was the short jacket. An imported model in one of the exclusive Fifth avenue shops showed a jacket on very much the same lines. In this case, too, the material of the little coat was blue broadcloth. But the dress itself was in soft, changeable silk with printed designs, widely separated, in the Balkan colors. The contrasting note of the coat of this model was in the new shade known as "mandarin," a color much deeper and richer than burnt orange.

BEST INTERESTS BEST SERVED

Benefits of cooperation in a household

WHILE it is impossible to establish a machine-like rotation of duties in any household, it is possible for each to have a good workable plan, whereby the best interests of all concerned will be best served, which can never be done if everything is left for mother or the maid to do. And where there is but one maid she will find enough to do in her own province, without attending to duties which do not legitimately belong there, and these are fairly well defined in most homes of this status, writes Lucy A. Yendes, author of "Preston Papers."

The keynote of systematic housekeeping, then, is cooperation, rather than a cut-and-dried rule for a given menu for a given meal and day, although with proper modifications this and a set day for certain work may be both advisable and helpful, each giving way without disadvantage when something of greater importance looms over the domestic horizon.

Cooperation comprehends division of labor, and this can hardly be started too soon with children, who should be taught from the first to put their own toys, books and clothing in the places provided for them, which presupposes that the places are provided and within childish reach. They can each be taught to open their own bed, when they get out of it; to put each thing that they use for toilet purposes in its place; and to help clear the table after meals and to set it at least once each day. They can be taught to serve and to wait at table; to sweep

the porches, put away dishes, and even to wash them; to get the garden vegetables and clean them, pick and hull the berries, shell the peas, and string the beans—all of which will be of great help to the maid, but of infinitely more service to themselves later. They can help each other in dressing and undressing, in studying, and amusing and caring for those who are younger.

Besides having the home work well organized, and the parts assigned, the house mother will insist upon punctuality as one of the first requisites of good management in the home. Quite naturally and wisely the breakfast hour depends largely upon the time when father is due at his post. But the entire family should assemble for this meal promptly and in good order, not only to lessen the household, nor alone to help make it pleasant for the wage-earner who is giving his years to toil for the family—though each is a sufficient reason by itself—but for the cultivation of the co-operative spirit and the willingness to shoulder responsibility, without which no one will ever be a desirable citizen or a well-rounded individual; and each house should produce these.

Again, the meals should be planned ahead, in order to secure punctuality and decent service. See that the things required are on hand the night before for breakfast, and in the forenoon for luncheon and dinner. Too many meals are served at haphazard to make this advice superfluous or untimely.

FLOWERS KEPT

When purchasing violets, pansies, sweet peas, daisies, or any flowers which are worn with a tinfoil wrapping about their stems, ask your florist to wrap a small amount of moist cotton or dampened moss about the stems under the tinfoil, says Suburban Life. Thus the cry, "I love to wear flowers, but they fade so soon," is silenced, for flowers protected in this way can be worn on the warmest day with few signs of wilting.

NURSERY CHINA

Nursery china with fascinating designs sure to recall more than one story, is to be had not only in porridge bowls and pitchers, plates and mugs, but wash basins, separate dishes, egg cups and cups and saucers, says the Newark News. Some of the so-called baby plates, made with the depressed center and double rim, have in addition to the picture the letters of the alphabet around the edge.

OYSTER STEW WITH ADDITIONS

Vegetables, beef and fish give new flavor

UNDER the heading "Some Variations of the Oyster Stew," the Toronto Globe prints the following:

Purée of Peas and Oysters—Soak 1 1/2 cups of dried peas over night. In the morning parboil and drain them and cook for two to three hours in fresh water. Remove the tough skins by pressing through a sieve and add more hot water, if necessary, to make a pint of pea pulp. Add a pint of milk and a tablespoonful of butter to the purée of peas and return to the stove. While it heats parboil a pint of oysters in their own liquor. When the edges of the oysters ruffle add them to the soup and thicken it slightly with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth with one half a cupful of cold milk or water. Season with salt and pepper to taste and serve. This will make about a quart and a half of soup. New peas or canned ones may be substituted for the dried peas.

Oysters and Salmon Purée—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and let it absorb two level tablespoonfuls of flour. Before the flour can brown add gradually a quart of milk, stirring

constantly. When smooth add a cupful of flaked red salmon, from which all skin and bones are removed, and stir until well mixed, then pour in a pint of parboiled oysters and season with salt and paprika.

Oyster and Egg Cream Soup—Melt together three tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and stir into a quart of hot milk. Stir until smooth, season and dish into shallow bowls. Chop together a pint of cooked and drained oysters and three freshly boiled eggs, and while still warm sprinkle the mixture over the soup.

Beef and Oyster Clear Soup—To a quart of hot beef stock (or a quart of boiling water in which four bouillon cubes or an equivalent amount of beef extract are dissolved), add a pint of fresh oysters or a small can of oysters. Season and serve in cups after the oysters are cooked.

Green Oyster Purée—To 1 1/2 pints of scalded milk add a cupful of finely chopped boiled spinach, a pint of parboiled oysters, a tablespoonful each of butter and flour and salt to taste.

Tomato-oyster Soup—Neutralize a

part of the acidity of a cupful of hot tomato pulp with a small pinch of soda, then add 1 1/2 pints of scalded milk, a tablespoonful of butter and a pint of parboiled oysters. Season with celery salt and white pepper and serve hot with oyster crackers.

Celery and Oyster Soup—Wash and chop a bunch of celery; simmer until tender in water to cover. Then add a pint of hot milk, a pint of parboiled oysters and a tablespoonful of butter. Season with pepper and salt.



AT THE EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE, at which the leading French chefs assemble in Paris from all parts of the world to pass upon the choicest food products, the Grand Prix for preserved fruits, dried fruits and asparagus was awarded to the California Fruit Canners Association, packers of the famous

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TRIED RECIPES

HOT DUTCH APPLE CAKE
FILL a buttered pan with cored and pared, thinly sliced sour apples, then cover with a rich biscuit dough and bake in a moderate oven until apples are tender. Place a hot dish over the top and turn the dough upside down, so the apples are on top. Dot with butter, sprinkle with cinnamon or nutmeg and pour over sweet cream. Serve hot.

NUT BUNS
When bread dough has been raised for the second time, cut off one pint and mix in one half cupful melted butter, one cupful chopped raisins and hickory or English nut meats, chopped rather fine. Form into small buns, adding more flour to handle easily. Set two inches apart on a greased pan in a warm place to rise and bake from 20 to 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Ten minutes before finishing draw to the front part of the oven and brush with milk in which sugar has been dissolved.

ITALIAN TOMATO SAUCE
Cut one medium sized onion into slices and cook brown in two tablespoonfuls of butter, then add thin pieces of pared raw turnip, one small carrot, grated after paring, and the contents of a two-pound can of tomatoes. Cover and simmer for an hour, then press through a sieve; season with pepper and salt.

STUFFED EGGS IN CREAM SAUCE
Boil the eggs until the yolk is firm by placing them in cold water and letting it come to the boiling point and keep it at this point for 10 minutes; then let the eggs cool in the water. Roll the eggs when cold lightly on the table to crackle the shells, when they may be removed without breaking or marring the white. Clip off a slice from the large ends and remove the yolks, which mash. Season with pepper, salt and a little mustard, then add chopped olives or pimientos chopped very fine, or chopped sardines or smoked herring. Refill the whites with this mixture, set on the slices and place side by side in a deep dish. Pour over a cream sauce and place in the oven for 20 minutes to reheat the eggs. The long cooking of the eggs will leave the yolks mealy.

BANANA CREAM PIE
Beat four eggs (reserving the whites of two) with half cupful of sugar until thoroughly mixed, then add a tiny pinch of salt and the pulp of two very ripe bananas pressed through a sieve. Stir in one pint of hot milk gradually so not to cook the eggs, then add a few drops of vanilla. Pour into a deep pie tin lined with rich pastry and bake in moderate oven until the custard is firm in the center. When done cover with a meringue made of the whites and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, beaten very stiff, and set in a very slow oven to cook brown.—Ladies World.



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CORPORATION FORMED SEVEN YEARS AGO IS SUCCESSFUL IN WORK

About \$30,000 of \$35,000 Cost of Remodeled and Furnished Structure for Young Women Raised

INSPECTION FEB. 12

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Home for Young Women, the first of its kind in this city, is ready for inspection on Wednesday, Feb. 12, from 4 to 8 o'clock.

The building is situated at 146 to 150 Broad street, in the downtown section of the city, and close to the shoe factory center, from which at least half the membership will be drawn.

About seven years ago the Lynn Home for Young Women was formed, the incorporators being Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Smith, Charles H. Newhall, Benjamin F. Spinney, May E. Goudey, Mrs. Mary E. Goldsmith, Miss Mary E. Miers, Mrs. Ernest J. Dennen, Mrs. Mary L. Sheldon and Benjamin N. Johnson. The subject was dropped from 1907 until 1909, when Mrs. Carolyn M. Engler, present head of the corporation, started soliciting, and the new building is the result. The home represents an expense of \$35,000. Of this \$30,000 has been raised and the rest is in sight.

The building was formerly an apartment house, but has been rebuilt from cellar to attic. The building committee consists of Mrs. Carolyn M. Engler, Walter C. Fish and Charles O. Blood. The present corporation is composed of Mrs. Carolyn M. Engler, chairman, Mrs. May L. Sheldon, Mrs. Mary E. Goldsmith, Mrs. Ernest J. Dennen, Miss Alice P. Chase, Mrs. J. N. Smith, B. F. Spinney, Benjamin N. Johnson, Walter C. Fish, Henry B. Sprague, P. B. Magrane and John H. Cross.

The building is steam heated, has gas and electric lights, and is equipped with fireless cookers and has sanitary furniture. The scheme of furnishings is light, the stairways being finished in light wood and the papering is of tan. The door casings and windows are finished in white.

The two upper floors contain sleeping rooms and large reception halls. Each floor contains nine sleeping rooms. In the basement is a full laundry equipment, with lockers.

The office and reception room, finished in colonial style, runs half the length of the building into a class room to be used for sewing. On the second floor is a reception room and a well equipped library. There is also a dining room with a kitchen at the rear in the addition to the main building. The gymnasium is situated in this addition.

The young women who will occupy the building will move in after the reception on Feb. 12. On Feb. 14, 21 and 28, the building will be open for public inspection. On Feb. 12, at the official inspection, Mayor George H. Newhall and the other members of the municipal council will be tendered a reception by the incorporators.

Many societies and firms have contributed to the home. For many years the corporation has maintained a reading and rest room on Market street for the use of young women.

The front east room is finished in mahogany and furnished by the Inasmuch Circle; second east, by the Cheerful Givers of King's Daughters; third east, Pullman Mission; fourth east, Atlanta Club; rear west, Lend-a-Hand Club; fourth west, St. Stephen's Society; third west, Outing Circle; second west, Sorosis annex, and the front west by the Sunday school class of the Central Congregational church. On the second floor, the room known as the west corner, was furnished in memory of Miss May E. Goudey, by her former associates; the next room, by the Needle and Thread Club of the reading and rest rooms.

Miss Myra L. Foss will be the general secretary and manager of the rooms after Feb. 12.

LAW PROFESSOR COMMENTS UPON POLICY IN TROPICS

"Responsibility of the United States in South America is tremendous, but this country has been fulfilling it in a wrong way," declared Philip M. Brown '08 at the forty-sixth annual dinner of the Williams College alumni at Boston at the Exchange Club last night. Mr. Brown is instructor in international law at Harvard. He recounted events of a single day in the experience of a president of a South American republic and told also of a dinner at which the Sultan of Turkey was the chief guest, and where "a man with a rifle stood behind the chair of each diner."

Mr. Brown continued: "From complete neglect of southern countries a few years ago we have turned to a point where we are keeping certain tropical presidents in office by force. I think such direct interference is dangerous, and I hope that the new administration will change this policy."

The Rev. Dr. William R. Campbell, 76, advocated the establishment of a chair for imparting a distinct quality of manner to young men in college.

Congressman McCall, who was a Dartmouth graduate, praised Williams, saying that it is the right size to be a real democracy.

TWO VIEWS OF THE NEW HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN IN THE CITY OF LYNN



Exterior and interior of building situated at 146-150 Broad street—Lower picture shows reading room and gives idea of furnishings

EXPERT ON BOYS' CLUB WORK HERE

Maj. Sidney S. Peixotto, president of the Columbia Park Boys' Club, San Francisco, reaches Boston today to begin a series of talks on club work with boys. His first address will be given tonight at the North Bennet Street Industrial school for the Civic Service House and North End Union. At the club supper of the Twentieth Century Club, to be held at 3 Joy street, Wednesday, Feb. 12, Major Peixotto will describe a journey made through Australia with 30 boys, illustrating his talk with stereoscopic slides from photographs made by the party. On Friday morning, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, Major Peixotto will lecture on "Boys' Club Work" at Lincoln House, 80 Emerald street.

NOMINATION BY NEW PARTY URGED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Norman H. White addressed a rally of the Waltham Progressive Club last night, arguing that this district could not afford, on account of tariff reasons, to elect a Democrat to Congress and did not want to elect a Republican to succeed Capt. John W. Weeks.

"Business men, professional men, social workers and hundreds of persons all over the country who endeavor to benefit the public had to obtain legislation in spite of the two political organizations and not with their help," he said, "the two parties did not endeavor, as they should have, to stamp out child labor until pressed to it by the so-called agitators."

SELECTMEN MAKE RECOMMENDATION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Two recommendations for the improvement of town affairs are made by the selectmen in their annual report. They advocate making a new voting precinct on the west side. Precinct 1 has 2200 voters. A new precinct would take in about 600 voters in that section. There are 400 voters in precinct 2 (Greenwood). They also propose an increase in the salary of the tax collector and his appointment as town collector.

BOYS' EUROPE TRIP DISCUSSED

Plans for the trip to England and the continent to be participated in by 100 American schoolboys during the coming summer vacation were discussed Thursday afternoon by Claude A. Pifer of Phillips Andover Academy before representatives of several of the Boston schools which are to be represented at the Brown and Nichols school in Cambridge. Mr. Pifer outlined some of the preparations which his school was arranging.

POLICE VACANCIES ANNOUNCED

Two vacancies in the Boston police department have been announced in orders issued recently by Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner. Patrolman John J. Brearton of the West Roxbury station, has handed in his resignation, while Patrolman Clarence C. Wharf of the City Hall avenue station has been retired after 31 years service.

NAMING OF THREE STATE OFFICERS BY GOVERNOR IS URGED

Frederick T. Fuller appeared before the committee on constitutional amendments today for his petition for an amendment to provide that the state treasurer, auditor and secretary shall be appointed by the Governor, each for five year terms unless removed sooner for cause after a public hearing. He urged that these offices should be taken out of politics and that the persons holding them should give all their attention to the conduct of their offices.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, in opposition, pointed out that this would be taking these offices away from the people and would be a step backward. He said that one state officer recently appointed by the Governor, Norman White of Brookline, draws a salary of \$5000 from the state, but in his campaign for Congress is attacking both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Russell A. Wood of Cambridge failed to appear for his petition for the biennial election of state officers. It was opposed by Henry Sterling and John Weaver Sherman of the American Federation of Labor and Walter L. McMenimen for the railway trainmen, each on the ground that it would take these officers farther away from the people and militate against progress.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING BILLS ARE REJECTED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS

The committee on public lighting this morning voted to report leave to withdraw on the petition of Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, that cities may acquire or establish lighting plants after majority votes in the affirmative by each branch of the city council and by the voters. Representative Morrill failed to appear at the hearing this morning.

No legislation necessary was voted by the committee on the petition of Ernest G. Carswell and others that towns may acquire lighting plants on a vote of two thirds of the voters present and voting.

Selectman Baker of Lunenburg said his town had voted in favor of establishing a plant by about 60 to 9. He said the town had about 300 voters, and the council had ruled that the law requires a two thirds vote of the entire voting list. The words "present and voting" were left out of the law when it was revised in 1901.

Former Atty.-Gen. Albert E. Pillsbury said there is no necessity for the words in the law, as it has always been construed to mean those present and voting. If there is any necessity for making the law plainer it can be done by the gas commission, which is now codifying the lighting company laws.

HAND-TUB CREW HAS REUNION
SALEM, Mass.—A reunion of members of the Constitution No. 9 hand tub and its successor, Hose 2 of the Salem fire department, was held in the hose house on Webb street last evening. The mayor, members of city council and board of engineers spoke. Among veterans of the company present were Asa A. Wiggin and William D. Fernandes, who "ran with the machine" in the early '40s.

CITIZENS NAME CANDIDATES

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Citizen nominations, begun last night and to be completed Feb. 13, included for selectmen in ward 2 Henry E. Hanley, ward 4 Cassius Tirrell, ward 5 Ralph W. Burrell. In wards 1 and 3 no decision was reached. Col. William W. Castel was nominated as water commissioner and Philip F. Haviland for tax collector. William W. Burke was appointed press agent for the town.

TALK TO BE ON TENEMENTS

"Tenement House Industries" will be the subject of the address at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, to be held at the Twentieth Century Club next Friday afternoon. Miss Frances Perkins of the committee on safety of New York city will be the speaker. Officers will be elected following the reading of reports.

HEBREW YOUNG MEN ENTERTAIN

Guests from allied associations in various New England communities were present at the annual social of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Mechanics building halls last night. Cards displayed indicated strivings to expand membership and gain an association home.

VALUATION INCREASES \$97,000
MAYNARD, Mass.—The assessors place the total valuation of taxable property at \$4,080,102, or an increase of \$97,297 over 1910. The valuation of real estate is \$2,757,706.

BAPTIST PASTORATE ACCEPTED

DANVERS, Mass.—The Rev. Frederick J. Ward of Rowley has accepted a call from the First Baptist church of this town. He will become its pastor the latter part of March.

ENCAMPMENT ENTERTAINS HEADS

SALEM, Mass.—Officers of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., paid an official visit to Salem encampment, I. O. O. F., last evening. Naumkeag encampment was also present.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

STAND-BY

Though the breakfast foods they make today
Are pretty near complete,
Old-fashioned ham and eggs, they say,
Are really hard to beat.

Since every one assents to the truth of the saying, "Travel improves one," President Taft whose journeyings have averaged 75 miles a day during the four years he has been in office, must leave the White House an even better President than when he went in.

SAFE AND SURE

The wise and industrious farmer, if he'd
In his business affairs get ahead,
Of all mining shares will be cautious,
Indeed,
But will stick to good ploughshares
instead.

Colonel Goethals' statement that we are going to find it more difficult to defend the Panama canal than it was to build it, shall prove true, it may be that "Uncle Sam" will finally conclude to fill the big ditch up again and leave everything just as he found it. But it isn't probable.

THE REMEDY

When folks talk badly of you
Why, here's the thing to do:
Live day by day in some good way
To make their words untrue.

The spectacle of Thomas A. Edison being too busily engrossed in perfecting one great invention to attend a meeting of the American Museum of Safety and receive a medal for having perfected another great invention is one that will serve the purpose of youth of a nation as a fine pattern of industry and close application to one's duty and one's privilege.

FAVORED

"That cabman appears to be very popular with your citizens."
"Ah, yes; he seems to know just how to take people."

The average citizen quite agrees with the statement of some of our money specialists who insist that what we need is a more flexible currency. Something that will enable a dollar to stretch far enough to enable us to make both ends meet, no doubt would prove satisfactory.

BILL TO BREAK UP RAILROAD HOLDING COMPANY ADMITTED

Among the bills filed at the State House late Thursday which the committee on rules voted to admit for consideration was Representative Dean's measure for a dissolution of the Boston Railroad Holding Company and for a physical connection between the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroad systems.

Other petitions and bills admitted were those:

Of Frederick W. Hurlburt for legislation to provide that the sewage of the Worcester state hospital may be discharged into the city sewers.

Of the mayor and city solicitor of Beverly for an amendment of the charter of that city.

Of Michael L. Sullivan for legislation relative to the rate of taxation in the city of Salem.

Of John E. Davis, for an amendment of existing law so that the prohibition of the use of short measures shall apply to wholesalers.

Further consideration of the bill of Mayor P. J. Duane of Waltham for legislation to permit the appointment of two women as department heads in his city was postponed by the rules committee. The mayor went before the committee to explain why he had not filed his petition before the time limit had expired. The subject was not one of politics, he declared, as the two Republican newspapers had supported his action.

W. J. Barry, who opposed the mayor's bill, said that a special committee of the board of aldermen had reported against the plan and the report had been accepted by the board.

Former Mayor B. B. Johnson opposed the bill on the ground that the mayor was trying to supersede the board of aldermen. He had been told by the city solicitor, he said, that a change in the charter would be necessary in order to appoint the women to office.

MAYOR WANTS ROOSEVELT VISIT

Mayor Fitzgerald is intending to obtain the presence of Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the Evacuation day celebration if possible and will ask Matthew Hale, chairman of the state Progressive committee, to aid his purpose. Through Congressman Curley the mayor is asking the United States government to aid the city in expense of the parade.

LINE DRAWN AROUND FACTORY

BURRAGE, Mass.—Striking employees of the Wheeler Reflector Company who went out Feb. 5, have drawn a line about the factory beyond which they say no man may cross to go to work. The trouble was started by a German foreman discharging four Italians.

CASH REGISTER DEFENSE RESTS

CINCINNATI—The defense rested its case Thursday in the trial of officials and employees of the National Cash Register Company, charged in the federal court with violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co INC.

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

Unblocked Panamas

Imported by Us in the Rough

\$2.65



These are perfect hats from Ecuador and they come to us in bales.

A small extra charge for blocking and they are equal to any \$5 to \$15 hats in the market.

There are bodies here to make all shapes and sizes.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Inc.
407-409-411 Washington St., Boston

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. H. J. Gallagher, Q. M. C., relieved duty as assistant to depot Q. M. C. Seattle, and resume charge of that depot, relieving Col. W. H. Miller, retired.

The board of officers at Ft. Leavenworth, appointed April 13, is dissolved. Board of officers at Madison barracks, appointed May 4, dissolved.

Board of officers at Ft. Leavenworth, appointed Nov. 17, 1911, dissolved. Board of officers at Ft. Riley, Kan., appointed July 20, 1911, dissolved.

Board of officers to meet at Chicago, appointed Aug. 30, dissolved.

First Lieut. R. F. Waring, third field artillery, detailed as student officer, school of fire for field artillery, Ft. Still, Ok., will report Feb. 15 to commanding officer of that post to take course of instruction until May 15.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander I. F. Landis, placed on the retired list of the navy from Jan. 31.

Lieut.-Commander F. L. Sheffield, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign L. B. Green, detached the Dixie, to the Trippie.

Ensign L. P. Smith, detached the Trippie to the Dixie.

Pay Inspector E. W. Bonaffon, to navy yard, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.

Pay Inspector H. E. Biscoe, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Chief Machinist Arthur Cottrell, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster's Clerk E. R. von Preissig, appointment revoked.

Marine Corps Order

Capt. W. L. Jolly, resignation accepted to take effect Feb. 4.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Henley is at Guantanamo bay.

The Des Moines left Guantanamo for Guantanamo bay.

The Arethusa left Port Arthur, Tex., for Manzanillo, Cuba.

The Cyclops is at Guantanamo.

The Ceasar left Newport News for Guantanamo.

The Nero left Bremerton for Honolulu.

The Hopkins is at Mare island.

The Justin left Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego.

Navy Notes

Capt. Charles C. Marsh, now on special duty at Washington navy yard, has been selected to command the naval detachment in the inaugural parade.

The following officers will be promoted Feb. 13 upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, now on duty as a member of the general board: Capt. Wythe M. Parks, Frank H. Bailey and William B. Caperton, Commodore.

PIERCE SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET FORMER PUPILS

Miss Mary McKimmon, principal of the Pierce grammar school of Brookline and one of the teachers, Miss Margaret E. Malone, a sister of former Atty.-Gen. Dana Malone, has been at the Pierce school for 40 years.

Charles D. Chandler, a graduate, now of South America, came 5000 miles. The reception committee was made up of teachers who have served 10 years or more at the Pierce school, including Miss Ada E. Chevalier, Miss Alice M. Nelson, Miss Ethel A. Tillinghast, Miss Abby F. Bosworth, Miss Grace W. Morrill.

GENERAL CASTRO DUE IN COURT

NEW YORK—The case of Gen. Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, who is under order of deportation by the United States immigration authorities, comes up today for decision on habeas corpus in federal court before Judge Holt. General Castro in his week of freedom on bail called on Mayor Gaynor, and went to Albany Thursday where he was received by Governor Sulzer.

ENGLISH HIGH '36 RESPONDS

The committee in charge of the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the class of '86, E. H. S., reports hearty response received from the members to invitations to the Winter Place hotel, Saturday night. Robert E. Babson the former head master; John F. Casey, the present head master, and James E. Thomas, present head master of Dorchester high, are expected to be present.

Filene's

120 Misses New \$12.75
Chinchilla Coats

ORDINARILY these coats would be \$18.50 to \$35.

An underprice purchase makes possible the unusual price.

Gray, oxford, brown, tan, navy. Many styles, all full length; semi-fitted or loose; satin and peau de cygne linings; broadcloth, velvet, plush and braid trimmings.

(FOURTH FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Men, Women, Children

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER desires employment at private residence to do stenography and typewriting by the hour; reasonable; literary work desired; also French translating and research work. KATHARINE E. STAPLES, 12 Westland av., Suite 2, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, 6 years' experience, mostly in law, all kinds of filing, desires position; \$8 to \$10 a week; references. MISS ALMA MERLEY, 60 Walker st., Boston, Tel. 1299.

STENOGRAPHER—light bookkeeping, has knowledge of office routine; 20; single; residence Chelsea; 4 years' experience; can take 100 words; MINNIE A. J. JONES, 800 State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and office work, 17, single, residence Roxbury, 77 week; mention 8806, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER (18), single, residence W. Roxbury, 77 week; mention 8806, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER (secretarial work), residence Arlington; \$15-\$20 a week; has the very best of references; filled all positions; mention 8806, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TEACHER, tutor and governess, 25, single, residence Cambridge; \$15 a week; college and normal school graduate; also 3 years course in French; French instruction in painting, dancing and music; also; previously taught in seminary; all experience; willing to accept of position; mention 8806, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, cashier, 24, single, residence Chelsea, \$8-\$10 a week; mention 8806, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TRAINER ATTENDANT, 17 years' experience, mostly in elderly people; desires position; references for character and ability. MRS. CHRISTIE MACKENZIE, 190 W. Chestnut st., Boston.

TRAVELING COMPANION—Refined young lady desires position with family going abroad; has had experience in Europe and speaks three languages; French, Italian and English; willing to take care of children; best references. Address FRANCES ROSSI, gen. del., Back Bay postoffice, Boston.

TUTOR, experienced, desires employment; all branches of high school English and grammar; school subjects; references. COLE, 57 Bernard st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for elderly couple or small family; call by appointment. MRS. ALICE J. JONES, 8 Sunnyside st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

WANTED—Position in office doing clerical work and stenography. THESA H. MCMAUS, 101 Pleasant st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—By young lady of refinement and good education, position as companion or clerical or office work. Write to T. A. HOWARD, 706 Columbus av., suite 10, Roxbury, Mass., or telephone 1630-M.

WOMAN, strong, capable, middle-aged, wishes position as housekeeper in refined family; city and country. MRS. HAYWARD, 6 Blackwood st., suite 6, Boston.

WOMAN wants laundry work to take home; clean, sunny places for drying. MRS. JOHN MACDONALD, 1 Hucklest st., Roxbury, Mass.

WOMAN (colored), all-round, excellent cook, good housekeeper, wants work in the city preferred. MRS. A. E. SMITH, 25 William st., Boston.

WORK of any kind in house wanted from 2 to 5 afternoons by woman willing to go anywhere; reliable and trustworthy. MRS. M. DELAND, General delivery, Back Bay, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like steady place to sew with dressmaker; with private family by the day. MISS R. E. LEE, 75 Wilbur st., Suite 2, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, good cook, wants situation where she can take young child to care for child or light housework. Apply MRS. C. A. JAMES, 1 Village st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY (Protestant, American, 21, married) wishes position taking care of child by the day; also light sewing; to go home nights; best of references given; phone 100-1111, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY 4 years' experience, would like general housework, stenography and good writer. MISS LOUISE WIDEN, 322 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN (colored) wishes employment in families, dressmaking, plain sewing, remodelling, and alterations; dressmaker's assistant; experienced; references. ESTHER G. ROBINSON, 184 Northampton st., Boston.

YOUNG BUT RESPONSIBLE GIRL (21) would like to care for child and come home nights; best references. JANE WANDER, 62 St. Germain st., Boston.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BUYER, iron and steel products, miscellaneous supplies, also thorough knowledge of printing, advertising and publishing; can serve as buyer, advertising manager, or both; 11 years' experience; good record; available now; vicinity Philadelphia preferred. THOMAS K. F. HAINES, 420 N. 13th st., Philadelphia.

CARPENTER, good mechanic, wants work either as employee or to do small jobs. ARTHUR C. HEISER, 1530 Wingochock, 24-26 Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; temperate and industrious; own repairs. CORNELIUS HELLEGERS, 214 Central av., Philadelphia.

CHEF, all-round man, good on pastrys; wants position; city or country; references. JAMES GRANT, 42 W. 17th st., New York city.

COLLEGE GRADUATE and student seeks afternoon or evening employment; for part-time work; good references. HARRY N. SERABIAN, 430 W. 118th st., New York city.

COLORED MAN wishes position as fireman and all-round mechanic; repairing; general; first class reference. PAUL C. SHERMAN, 20 S. Ruby st., West Philadelphia.

ENGINEER of 30 years' practice with all kinds of high and low speed engines, also good practice with the vacuum steam heating system and with electric light and power plants, desires position; best references as to ability and character. ADOLPH SHERMAN, 20 S. Ruby st., West Philadelphia.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, familiar with all business methods; up-to-date labor-saving systems; good references; management of office and extensive correspondence; initiative and diplomacy; exceptional references. R. B. CROSS, Westfield, N. J.

GARDENER and florist wants situation; 22 years' experience; good references; flowers, fruit and vegetables. A. WILSON, 4245 Frankford av., Philadelphia.

GENERAL WORK—Chores, etc., wanted by young man (25). LEWIS CHAMBERS, 61 E. Edgemoor, 425 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL WORK wanted by willing young man. LAJOS GYURE, 634 East 120th st., New York city.

GOOD FARM HAND seeks employment (31); distance no object; central or western states preferred. HARRY COLE, 425 Frankford av., Philadelphia.

LICENSED MASTER AND PILOT, competent to take full charge, desires to engage in business; experience in inland and coastwise; references. H. H. STILLING, 288 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN, difficult office or road position; acquainted with advanced business methods; two employees, 18 years' experience; willing to travel; references. J. H. MCMAUS, 101 Pleasant st., Dorchester, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY of refinement, pleasant appearance, reliable, desires position as companion or clerical or office work in Greater New York. MRS. R. ROBERTS, care Ralph, 128 E. 10th st., New York city.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY desires position as companion or as managing housekeeper; also would travel. MISS L. BEAUMONT, 222 S. Walnut st., Philadelphia.

NEAT COLORED GIRL, competent, willing, wishes position as light general housekeeper; can furnish good references. MRS. A. L. HANSON, 44 W. 128th st., New York city.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY of refinement, pleasant appearance, reliable, desires position as companion or as managing housekeeper; also would travel. MISS L. BEAUMONT, 222 S. Walnut st., Philadelphia.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN (35) desires position as housekeeper; fond of children; competent to manage; excellent references. MRS. ETHEL MARTIN, 2 So. Maple av., East Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Married man without family for foreman on Indiana stock farm; good judgment and experience; preference agricultural college theories. G. K. WENTWORTH, 8 South Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Young man to do ordinary farm work on stock farm; very little milking; good wages; permanent employment. Address WILLIAM G. BELL, Mora Springs, Ia.; R. R. Co.

WANTED—First-class watchmaker and engraver; one who is industrious and of good habits; must give good references. Write at once to CHAS. H. MERGEN, THALER, Postville, O.

WANTED—Jeweler, first-class, workman on clock and jewelry; hard soldering and light manufacturing; must be temperate and not afraid of work. Address CHAS. H. MERGEN, THALER, Postville, O.

WANTED—Advertising solicitors on high-class national trade publication; references; salary \$100 a month. Address MRS. MGR., 902 Rand-McNally bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Junior linotype machine operator; state wages in answering this advertisement. GAZETTE, Sabula, Ia.

WANTED—Circulation manager for country daily; must be experienced; must be able to build up rural routes; state experience, salary wanted and references in first letter. W. A. THOMPSON, Room 400, First National Bank bldg., Champlain, Ill.

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CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN—Shop running 15 to 20 men on high grade duplicate work; man must be first-class all-around mechanic; good salary to right man. Address R. L. KEECH, 334 Frankfort av., Cleveland.

WANTED—Married man without family for foreman on Indiana stock farm; good judgment and experience; preference agricultural college theories. G. K. WENTWORTH, 8 South Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Young man to do ordinary farm work on stock farm; very little milking; good wages; permanent employment. Address WILLIAM G. BELL, Mora Springs, Ia.; R. R. Co.

WANTED—First-class watchmaker and engraver; one who is industrious and of good habits; must give good references. Write at once to CHAS. H. MERGEN, THALER, Postville, O.

WANTED—Jeweler, first-class, workman on clock and jewelry; hard soldering and light manufacturing; must be temperate and not afraid of work. Address CHAS. H. MERGEN, THALER, Postville, O.

WANTED—Advertising solicitors on high-class national trade publication; references; salary \$100 a month. Address MRS. MGR., 902 Rand-McNally bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Junior linotype machine operator; state wages in answering this advertisement. GAZETTE, Sabula, Ia.

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RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the flavor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 50c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BONDS—CLEVELAND

BONDS

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL
W. S. Snyder & Co.
HIPPODROME BUILDING
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

RESTAURANTS—CLEVELAND

Brooks Restaurant

732 Prospect Ave. 700 Huron road
Opp. Prospect entrance Hippodrome.
"Entirely Home Cooking"
Open until midnight.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MARLBORO

At the recent meeting of the Marlboro public library trustees these officers were elected: Chairman, Edwin L. Bigelow; secretary, Dr. Thomas W. McGee; treasurer, Walter P. Frye.

The next meeting of the Semicolon Club will be held Feb. 18, at the home of the president, Mrs. Sarah A. Tarbell, Devens street.

At the recent meeting of the school committee the salaries of the public school teachers were increased to \$825.

This committee will be in charge of the colonial party to be given Feb. 12 by members of Marlboro grange: Mrs. C. E. Nichols, W. C. Simonds, S. H. Thompson, Miss Maria Veass, Miss Ethel Pierce and Mrs. Arthur M. Pickering.

MAYNARD

Magdalene chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, has elected: Worthy matron, Mrs. Jennie S. Adams; assistant matron, Mrs. Lizzie Chandler; conductor, Mrs. Bertha Lowden; assistant conductor, Miss Emma Greenhalge; secretary, Mrs. Alice Chester; treasurer, Mrs. Dart; marshal, Mrs. Clara Maynard; chaplain, Mrs. Evie Willis; Ada, Miss Agnes Greenhalge; Ruth, Mrs. Mathia Greenhalge; Esther, Miss Elizabeth Gates; Martha, Miss Sadie Stitt; Electa, Miss Ella Taylor; warden, Mrs. Lizzie Taylor; sentinel, Robert Hatch, and worthy patron, Lucius Maynard.

LYNNFIELD

Plans are under way for the improvement of three public squares in South Lynnfield, in charge of a committee of the Lynnfield Public Improvement Association.

Daniel G. Harvey, Benjamin A. Ingraham and Frank Newhall have been appointed to investigate the proposal to have a town finance committee appointed and to draw up the article for the warrant.

CHELSEA

Chelsea Young Women's Hebrew Association has elected: President, Mrs. Esther Dorfman; vice-president, Miss Sarah Kotzen; recording secretary, Miss Lillian Stolper; financial secretary, Miss Hannah Lample; treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude Weston.

HANOVER

Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will present the play "Down in Dixie," at Old Fellows hall, at Hanover Four Corners Friday evening Feb. 28.

Henry A. Harlow has been appointed a member of the board of registrars.

STONEHAM

"A Merry Company," an operetta, will be given in the Armory hall this evening by pupils of the Dean school.

Chorus and soloists of the Baptist church will give a concert Feb. 25 to raise funds for the church organ.

LEXINGTON

A thimble party of the Woman's Association is being held today in Hancock Congregational church.

Minute Man lodge, N. E. O. P., elected and installed officers last evening in Historic hall.

EVERETT

The members of the commission named by Mayor Chambers to arrange for the erection of additional school buildings will hold conferences with the school committee.

WINCHESTER

A reception to the teachers of the public schools followed by an entertainment for the parents of the school children, was held last evening in high school hall.

QUINCY

The W. C. T. U. met in the chapel of the Bethany Congregational church Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Phoebe Clifford of Plymouth delivered an address.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual supper of the Congregational church will be served Feb. 22.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St. European Advertisements should be sent to 23-29 Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W. C.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EDWARD PARKER LTD.
FURNITURE - DECORATION
LONDON
39 & 41 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge S.W.
Phone No. 299 Western.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

LEGITIMATE INVESTMENTS

I wish to correspond with any one seeking safe, legitimate investments, in mercantile, town property, ranches to buy or lease, or land bargains direct with owners. No agents need apply. Object, to get buyer and seller together and save large commissions, that the buyer may have more money left to make developments. Having been 47 years in the West, and well posted on bargains and conditions. When writing enclose stamped addressed return envelope. W. S. PERRING, mayor of Limon, Colo.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

30,000 ACRES IN TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
Choice fruit, alfalfa and grain land; close to market and shipping points; entire property is well watered; fine for subdivision; \$20 an acre net; eas. terms.

KIMBALL & SOMERS.

523 First National Bank Bldg., 14th and Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

PASADENA, CAL.—3½ acres in heart of residential section, on the famous Orange Grove ave.; excellent for two homes with large grounds; or is very valuable for subdivision; price reasonable; easy terms; owner retired. Address HENRY LOCKWOOD, Box 514, San Diego, Cal.

For Sale at a Bargain
A home place with two acres, income property, good location, easy terms. Address: MISS L. F. SPOOR, Redlands, Calif.

Six-room cottage, lot 40x125 ft., San Mateo (suburb of San Francisco), \$3750; \$1000 cash, balance monthly. Address OWNER, L. H. Monahan, office.

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes, ORANGE GROVES, farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA
Write for our 32-page booklet containing 63 photographic views, and statistical and detailed information about our lands in east central Saskatchewan. It's free. THE WALCH LAND CO., WINNIPEG, CANADA.

CANADA LAND
Write for our 32-page booklet containing 63 photographic views, and statistical and detailed information about our lands in east central Saskatchewan. It's free. THE WALCH LAND CO., WINNIPEG, CANADA.

FARMS—SASKATCHEWAN
Purchase Farm Lands
In this wonderful but only partly developed country, your four years' experience here is a gold mine. Write to us as your agent in buying land or loaning money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request.

NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton, Sask.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
SMALL TRACT choice citrus fruit land in highland lake region of Florida, touching main line railroad Jacksonville to Tampa; 220-foot elevation; 2 miles from Auburndale. Write CAPT. E. H. HINES, Mgr. Auburndale Branch Florida Citrus Exchange, Auburndale, Fla.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA
FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and citrus lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapt. 1½ pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

LAND FOR SALE—FLORIDA
EXCELLENT 18,000 acre tract for colonization or development purpose in the Withlacoochee Valley, Central Florida, touching the Seaboard Railway, at county seat town. For price and terms address SMITH & GORD, P.O. Box 208, Wabasha, Minn.

OFFICES TO LET
PRACTITIONERS OFFICE—mornings or afternoons. Address V 47, Monitor office.

BOARD AND ROOMS—BROOKLYN
EXCELLENT ROOMS in a beautiful house with Christian family; quiet, delightful surroundings. Address Q-12, 6030 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

VIOLETS
DOUBLY VIOLETS from the Lawton Violet Farm sent to any address. Phone. ISABEL A. BITELY, Lawton, Mich.

REVERE
The annual banquet of the men of the Baptist church will be held Feb. 26.

The C. H. Tenney Company has given its employees an opportunity to acquire a business education at one of the Boston business colleges by assuming half of the expenses of a one year course.

WINTHROP
The board of selectmen will give a hearing Monday evening to J. W. Swint and others who have petitioned for the laying out of Otis street, between Tafts and Grand View avenues, Point Shirley, as a public highway.

HOLBROOK
The Holbrook band will give a concert in town hall Monday evening, Feb. 17.

A citizens' caucus is to be held in Engine hall, Brookville, Wednesday evening.

ARLINGTON
Officers of Menotomy council, Royal Arcanum, will be installed this evening in Grand Army hall.

Every American

SHOULD OWN AN

American Flag

Why let another American holiday pass without a flag flying from your home? The cost of the fast colors flags we sell is well within the price any American citizen can afford to pay. Sizes 55x85 to 150 are just right for house display. You should know about this offer at once. Write to

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REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm ranch and timber lands, any size tracts, \$7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business sites in fast-growing city of Houston, for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. GEO. R. BRINGHURST, Houston, Texas.

3200-ACRE RANCH, well improved, 3 miles county seat; all smooth; can be irrigated; will sell or trade part or all. Address N. C. VOGEL, Hereford, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK
FOR SALE—Modern 9-room house furnished; 4 miles from Carthage, N. Y.; barn, good well; ½ mile from fine park; 200-201-214 Travelers bldg., Carthage, N. Y. For particulars address Mrs. LUCINDA RICHENER, 302 E. 7th St., Erie, Pa.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON
PORT ANGELES, Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, imp. or unimp., city property, business or residence, write McDUGALL & HOOKER, P. O. Box 195, Port Angeles, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—VIRGINIA
DELIGHTFUL WINTERS in Virginia; alfalfa does well here; may we send you our farm catalogue? AHO & CO., Inc., 200-201-214 Travelers bldg., Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIA REALTY CO.—Farms, timber lands, city and suburban property; farms a specialty. 720 E. Main st., Richmond, Va.

REAL ESTATE—OREGON
PORTLAND CITY LOTS, suburban acreage, for home or investment; free booklet. Information, write J. R. McCLURE, 286 Oak st., Portland, Ore.

PROMOTION SERVICE
The EFFICIENCY SERVICE CORPORATION offers its services to individuals and corporations for the investigation of scientific efficiency methods. Its staff is composed of experienced and practical men in mechanical and industrial engineering, business, and accounting and advertising. Correspondence solicited.

EFFICIENCY SERVICE CORPORATION
283 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penna.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—N. Y.
REPRESENTATIVES wanted to call on hotel students with a proposition that has proved itself; references required; good commission. Postal address, A. V. STUART, 179 West 23d st., New York.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MAGIC VACUUM CLOTHES WASHER—Compressed air does the work quickly and effectively; washes blouses, chemises, etc., easily as lace curtains; saves time on the washboard; saves the clothes and labor and "washday" drudgery. Agents wanted everywhere, either sex; no contract needed. Price \$2.00 postpaid. E. B. WOODBRIDGE, 545 Ashland ave., Chicago, Ill.

MANUFACTURING SITES—IOWA
FOR SALE—Manufacturing site of 200,000 feet on Clinton, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, with 3 switch tracks to different railroads, mill buildings, machines, etc., used in a wholesale lumber yard. Price \$57,000. A. J. SMITH, 26 N. Jefferson st., Chicago.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE
BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—About middle of February will be free to enter into contract to handle meritorious article through salesmen or personal solicitation on commission basis with drawing account. Thoroughly experienced man; references exchanged. G. J. SHEPARDSON, 211 East 46th st., Chicago. Phone Drexel 3575.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
ROOM WITH BOARD in nicely furnished refined home; gentleman preferred. MRS. P. 3rd apt., 2852 Washington blvd., Chicago. Phone West 5191.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO
WANTED, by French woman, room and board inexpensive; North or Northwest. Write Mrs. B., Flat 1, 2134 Cleveland ave., Chicago.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1655.

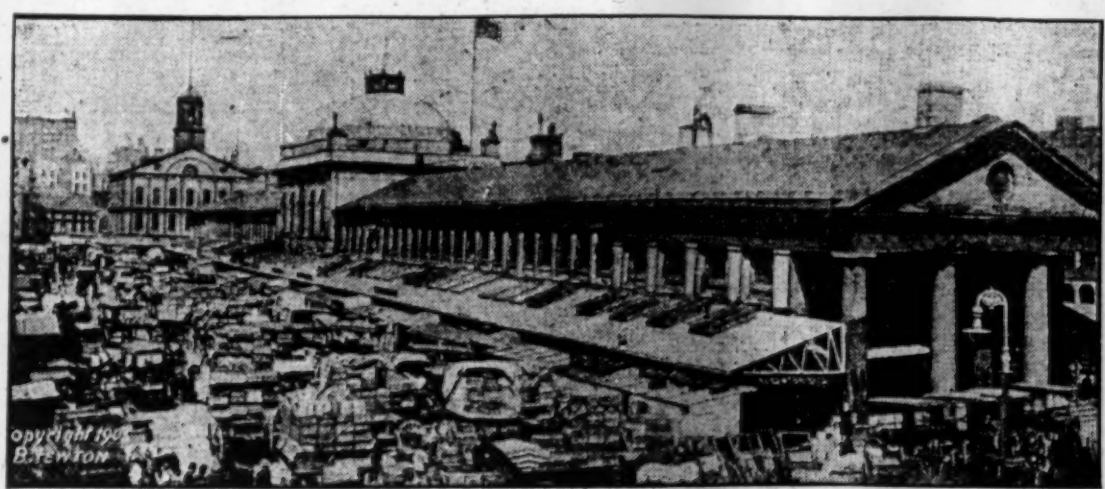
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5015 N. Clark Street Chicago
Phone Edgewater 2251

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DR. G. FRANKLIN HARTT
1006 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 5891 CHICAGO

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Mme. Hunt Millinery School—Positions secured for graduates. Write for circular. 201 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

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TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 123 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

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97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car. 25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET.

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VALUABLE PATENTS SECURED; millions of dollars in inventions; my book "How to Save Money," and other useful information free; expert service guaranteed. LESTER L. SARGENT, Patent Lawyer, 716 12th St., Washington, D. C.

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Olean, N. Y.

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PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

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Attorney-at-Law
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WILLIAM M. WHITMIRE, Lawyer
618 Sumner Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

JOE B. LYON
Attorney-at-Law—Room 366
Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO
WILLIAM WOCHATZ
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Apartado 5157, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

PIANOS—NEW YORK
PIANO—Upright, mahogany case, fine tone; good condition. Telephone Cambridge 4570.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
LADY of middle age desires position as companion, managing housekeeper, or position of trust; has had years of business training, as saleswoman and manager; Pacific coast preferred. MRS. FRANCES SEWARD, 375 Sackett st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED
WANTED SALESMAN to sell 7% preferred stock in a well established company, doing a profitable business, with excellent prospects for a large increase with additional working capital; liberal commissions to the right man; position open to all; apply to J. B. LAWTON, Wakefield, R. I.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES
A THOROUGH business man and successful sales manager solicits correspondence with firms desiring a live representative in St. Louis and the middle West. Correspondence solicited with European firms desiring representation in this country. Address S. E. H. Monitor office, Boston.

NOTICES
BY VIRTUE of and in execution of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Salvatore Guarneri to Salvatore Cleri, dated May 13, 1912, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, book 3624, page 514, and for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1913, at eleven a. m., all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage and bounded and described as follows: A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in that part of said Boston called East Boston and lying lots 5 and 6, Block 514, on a plan dated May 18, 1893, recorded with Suffolk Deeds at the end of Book 2135, bounded: Northeastly on lots 5 and 6, Block one hundred feet; southeasterly on lots 30 and 31 on said block fifty feet; southwesterly on lot 5 on said block one hundred feet; northwesterly on Orleans street fifty feet. Being the same premises conveyed to me by deed dated November 17, 1911, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, book 3588, page 270. Said premises will be sold subject to the restrictions of record if any there are, so far as the same are now in force and applicable, and also subject to any and all unpaid taxes, taxes, and municipal liens, if any there are. Five hundred dollars (\$500.00) cash deposit will be required at the time and place of sale, balance in ten (10) days. SALVATORE CLERI, Mortgagee.

New Yorkers

MAY TAKE

ADVERTISEMENTS

for this department to the

local office of the Monitor

6029-6030 Metropolitan Bldg.

or Telephone them to Gramercy 4534

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

Real Estate Market News



T Wharf Activities



Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

A transaction has just been closed in the downtown section, whereby a mercantile property has been sold through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co. for John D. Hardy, situated 1-3 South Market street, corner of and including 23-25 Merchants Row, also corner of, and including 43-45 Chatham street, consisting of 1800 square feet of land assessed for \$102,000, building \$18,000; total \$120,000. William P. Natale is the buyer.

Another purchase on Beacon Hill was made by Marian G. Stacy from William C. Pree et al., owners of the four-story and basement brick house number 58 Pineknob street, opposite Anderson street, together with 1728 square feet of land. All is assessed for \$18,000, land value being \$9000.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

The real estate broker members of the exchange will hold a meeting at Hotel Bellevue, Thursday, Feb. 13, with dinner at 6 p. m. Preceding the dinner, from 5 to 6 o'clock, there will be a conference giving opportunity for better acquaintance and an interchange of business.

Following the dinner will be an address by William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission, and a director of the port of Boston, on port development and subway extension in their relation to the development of real estate in metropolitan Boston. A nominating committee will be appointed at this meeting to select nominees for office for the year following the annual meeting of the exchange, which takes place March 6.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

The four story octagon brick residence 59 Marlboro street corner of Berkeley street has been purchased by Anna K. Codman from James M. Crafts et al. There is a ground area of 2800 square feet which carries \$15,400 of the assessed valuation of \$31,500.

Sarah A. Lord has placed a deed on record which transfers the three-story octagon brick residence number 2 Denmark street (formerly Batavia), corner of St. Stephen street, from Thomas F. McMahon et al. The lot contains 1545 square feet taxed for \$3300 which is included in the assessment of \$9000.

A large parcel of vacant land has changed hands in the Fenway. Mary H. Hargraves sells 15,130 square feet to the Hammond Real Estate Trust fronting on Brookline avenue, corner of Lansdowne street, and is assessed for \$19,700.

DORCHESTER SALE

Annie C. Rosen is the new owner of the frame building 1089-1090A Blue Hill avenue, corner of Johnston road. It is assessed in the name of Lizzie M. Bassett for \$8200, and the 5000 square feet of land carries \$2000 of that amount.

ROBBINS SPRING HOTEL SOLD

One of the sales recently completed through the office of T. H. Raymond was that of the estate on Robbins road, Arlington Heights, formerly known as the Robbins Spring Hotel. This estate comprises the large main building of 45 rooms and two smaller buildings. The lot contains 58,000 square feet of land. It has been purchased by "The Religious of Christian Education, Inc." and was deeded by D. Frank Ellis, guardian of Parker K. Ellis. In this transaction George P. O'Brien acted for the interests of the grantees, and T. H. Raymond acted for those of the grantor.

Mr. Raymond reports that final papers have been passed in the sale of the following pieces of Cambridge property:

The two-family house and 4287 square feet of land at 41-43 Creighton street have been conveyed to Frank G. Feeney by deed of John A. Blevins. This property is assessed as a whole for \$4900.

J. Fred Riley has purchased for investment the two three-family houses at 204 and 208 Banks street. The lot of land contains about 5400 square feet. Suther Blaikie was the grantor in this sale.

The double house arranged for four families and 6409 square feet of land at 198-200 Sidney street have been purchased by Arthur L. Woodman for investment. The assessed valuation of this property is \$4300. The grantor was Henry E. Chase.

Walter M. Cashman has taken title to the double house and 3017 square feet of land at 217-219 Putnam avenue from the Central Real Estate Trust. The building is assessed for \$3000 and the land for \$1700.

WINTHROP AND CAMBRIDGE

One of the most important real estate sales on the North Shore has just been consummated in Winthrop Center, by the transfer of the Cottage Park hotel property in Winthrop from the Cottage Park Hotel Corporation to Messrs. C. H. Lewis and George H. Prescott. The assessed value of this property is \$101,000, of which \$20,000 is on the hotel, garage, etc., and the remainder on four acres of land. The Cottage Park Hotel Corporation received in exchange the Prescott, a seven-story brick apartment house, at 881 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, assessed for \$110,000, of which \$10,000 is on the 5000 square feet of land. The Prescott contains 28 suites, with baths, and modern conveniences, and is considered one of the most desirable and attractive family hotels in the University city.

It will be gratifying to the residents of Winthrop and the patrons of the hotel to learn that the Cottage Park hotel property has been secured by men of ample means, with energy and hotel experience, who are fully aware of the possibilities of this enterprise, not only as a summer resort, but an all-year-round hotel, and ap-

preciate the enviable reputation which this resort has enjoyed for its prosperity and natural advantages, also its past management in selecting patrons of high character who are congenial to each other, which policy will be strictly adhered to in the future.

The improvements which have been started will be completed long before the season opens, with many more added. Mr. Prescott, who will be the manager, is a man of hotel experience, in the prime of life, was born in New Hampshire, the state of summer resorts, and knows what is required to please the most fastidious guest, fully realizing the importance of satisfying his patrons. The former manager, F. O. Belcher, and Mrs. Belcher will remain at the hotel this season.

ALLEGED SHOE LAST TRUST DISSOLUTION SAID TO BE EFFECTED

DETROIT, Mich.—Dissolution of another "patent monopoly"—the "shoe last trust"—was effected here today by the department of justice when 18 firms and a score of individual defendants accepted a final decree of the United States district court and agreed to modifications in their plan of doing business.

The "trust," the government charged, was headed by the Krentler-Arnold Hinge Last Company of Detroit, owner of patents which licensed its patents to other firms and dominated the prices for lasts of all descriptions, patented and unpatented, through license agreements and the "Carry Club," an organization of licensees under the Krentler-Arnold Company. The decree as given by Judge Tuttle today holds that the patent licenses and the Carry Club constituted agreements in restraint of trade.

The government's contentions, accepted by acquiescence of the "trust" was that the license plan and the Carry Club brought about an understanding between manufacturers who controlled 75 to 80 per cent of the industry whereby the price of last was maintained at a higher rate than their fair value, thus enabling the Krentler-Arnold Company to exact a higher price for its patented product. The result, the government charged, was that the price for unpatented or plain black lasts was so high and for the patented product so little higher that consumers would be justified in purchasing the Hinge lasts.

The defendants in the "trust" were: Krentler Bros. Co., Detroit; the Crawford, McGregor & Canby Company, Dayton, O.; the Reblum Company, Cincinnati; St. Louis Last Company, St. Louis; Chicago Last & Die Company, Chicago; Boston Last Company, Boston; Rochester Last Works, Rochester, N. Y.; Woodward & Wright Last Company, Campbell, Mass.; George E. Blecher Last Company, Stoughton, Mass.; Mawhinney Last Company, Brockton, Mass.; Goldbert Last Company, Worcester; Marlboro Last Company, Marlboro, Mass.; New York Last Company, New York; John Pell & Sons, Newark; Stewart & Potter Company, New York; R. S. McNeil Company, Brooklyn; Philadelphia Last & Pattern Company, Philadelphia; Vulcan Box Top Cross Company, Portsmouth, O.; Nathaniel E. Arnold and George P. Atwood, North Abington, Mass.; Thomas W. Gardner, H. K. Gardner and H. L. Wood, Lynn, Mass.; Frederick Drew and Augustus A. Delano, Brockton; George H. Van Pell, Chicago; F. W. Stuart, Beverly, Mass.; W. E. Bigelow, Worcester; C. C. Kempton, Philadelphia; S. S. Redifer, Philadelphia; Oscar Redifer, Philadelphia; William C. Root, Philadelphia; L. C. Wadleigh, Haverhill; J. H. Hovey, Haverhill; Edwin O. Krentler, Detroit; W. H. Crawford, Dayton, O.; Charles S. Dennis, Chicago, and Frederick Drew, Brockton, Mass.

There is to be a celebration in the church the following Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. An organ recital will be given by Mrs. C. W. Tilton and addresses are to be given by Mayor Charles S. Taylor, the Rev. George M. Butler of the Mystic Congregational church, which separated from the First church in 1823; Judge William Cushing Wait of the superior court, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., president of the American Unitarian Society and the pastor.

A committee of the church in charge of the exercises consists of Wilson Fiske, chairman; Mrs. Clara T. Guild, secretary; Mrs. George S. Hatch, Mrs. Edward W. Hayes, Mrs. Mary Hayes, Mrs. William B. Lawrence, Miss Agnes W. Lincoln, Edward P. Adams, Herman H. Baker, the Rev. Henry C. DeLong, George H. Folger and Frank Hervey.

While the First Parish Unitarian church was organized in 1658, it was not until Feb. 11, 1713, that a pastor was engaged, the Rev. Aaron Porter being the pastor. Since that time there have been nine pastors, the Rev. Ebenezer Turell, the Rev. David Osgood, the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, the Rev. Caleb Steffen, the Rev. John Pierpont, who was the grandfather of J. Pierpont Morgan; the Rev. Theophilus Tebbetts, the Rev. Edward C. Towne and the Rev. Henry C. DeLong, who became pastor March 1, 1860.

During the early years of the church the meetings were held in the residences of the members and later in the halls of the village. The first meeting house was opened by the town in May, 1696, and was followed by a new one in 1727, a third in 1770, a fourth in 1839 and the present structure of granite was opened in June, 1894.

NEW PHONE BILL IS FILED
Senator Bazeley has filed a resolve with the clerk of the Senate for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate telephone rates in Massachusetts. This bill is to be considered as a substitute for the Hays order for a joint legislative committee which has passed the House but was tabled in the Senate.

SCHOOLMASTERS TO MEET
SCHOOLMAN, Mass.—The high school masters of 26 towns of southeastern Massachusetts will attend a banquet at the Hobart house Saturday, to be followed by a conference on high school reports.

RETIREMENT PLAN FOR TEACHERS STIRS PEDAGOGIC CIRCLES

Hundreds of teachers from suburban cities and towns including a delegation of 200 from Lowell and 50 from Malden will attend a hearing at the State House, Feb. 14 on the bill providing for a retirement allowance for certain teachers in the public schools.

The hearing is to be held in the House chamber in the evening so that it may not interfere with school work. A conference to discuss the teachers' pension plan is to be held by the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and the state board of education tomorrow.

The bill to come up at the hearing proposes the organization of a teachers' retirement association, in which all teachers of the state at once become members unless otherwise signifying within 90 days after the bill becomes law. All persons under 55 who enter the service after the passage of the bill become members of the association after 30 days of service.

The management is vested in a board of seven members. The commissioner of education, the state insurance commissioner and the state bank commissioners shall be members ex-officio. Three other members, one of whom shall be a woman, shall be elected by the board of directors of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, for one, two and three years, their successors to be elected for a term of three years by the members of the retirement association.

The state treasurer shall be custodian of the funds. The expenses of the contingent fund shall be appropriated by the General Court. For the annuity or pension fund each member of the organization shall be assessed not less than 3 per cent nor more than 5 per cent of his salary up to \$1500. Each year the commonwealth shall contribute an amount equal to the surplus arising from annuity deposits, or if there is a deficiency make that good.

The state board of education recommends the enactment of legislation establishing a retiring system for teachers in publicly supported schools, membership in which shall be compulsory upon all persons who shall, after July 1, 1914, begin to teach in schools supported by public taxation, and membership in which shall be voluntary for teachers now in the service.

Additional provisions for other classes are made in order that teachers in service and under 30 years be included. These make room for voluntary membership in the retirement association of such teachers as should elect it, providing such teachers should waive any rights that might have accrued in other retirement associations supported by public funds. Provisions are also made for teachers in the service over 30 years and under 60 years.

MEDFORD CHURCH PLANS EXERCISES FOR ANNIVERSARY

The First church and parish (Unitarian) of Medford will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary on Sunday and Tuesday. The Rev. Henry C. DeLong, pastor, will give an historical sermon on Sunday morning and a chorus under the direction of Everett W. Stone will sing old hymns.

There is to be a celebration in the church the following Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. An organ recital will be given by Mrs. C. W. Tilton and addresses are to be given by Mayor Charles S. Taylor, the Rev. George M. Butler of the Mystic Congregational church, which separated from the First church in 1823; Judge William Cushing Wait of the superior court, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., president of the American Unitarian Society and the pastor.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Considerable merchandise was stowed beneath the hatches of the United Fruit Company's steamer Limon, Captain Blair, when the vessel left Long wharf today for Port Limon, Costa Rica. Preparations are being made to handle immense amounts of cargo when the line puts on their larger boats for the new service between this port and the Canal Zone early in the spring.

On the first trip in the Warren line's new Boston-Liverpool service, the steamship Iowa left port Thursday carrying a large cargo of grain, flour, lumber and other merchandise. It is expected that with the new service the round trip between the two ports will be made in five days less time than heretofore. The vessel is 500 feet long, 58 feet wide and has a capacity of 10,000 tons weight and 17,000 tons measurement.

High tide Thursday lifted the Norwegian steamer Nicholas Cuneo, which stranded on Long beach, L. I., so that the wrecking tugs succeeded in hauling the frigate 25 feet seaward into deeper water. Efforts will be made today to float the vessel, which was bound for New York from Port Antonio. It is reported that part of the cargo has been thrown overboard. Conditions continue moderate.

That the crew of the abandoned bark Remittent, found sailing off the Azores in good condition by the British tank steamer Roumanian on Jan. 19, is safe, is contained in advices which state that the Norwegian steamer Fimreite, Newport News for Genoa, signaled Gibraltar Jan. 19, saying the crew was aboard that vessel. United States revenue cutters will search for the Norwegian bark which was towed to within 100 miles of Cape Henry by the Roumanian, when the towing line parted and the prize was lost.

GATHERING PLANNED BY SONS OF BROWN

Brown University men will gather at the fortieth annual reunion and dinner of the Association of the Sons of Brown in Boston and vicinity tonight at the American house. The committee, in charge asserts that it will be the greatest of all the "family gatherings."

John Martin Thomas, president of Middlebury College and a member of the Vermont state board of education, and the Rev. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge will be among the speakers. The Rev. Orrin P. Gifford, president of the association will begin the speaking and preside.

S. OF V. TO OBSERVE DAY

Lincoln day will be observed by the camps of the Sons of Veterans as follows: Camp 3 of Somerville, at the Bow Street Methodist church, Union square, Somerville, Wednesday; camp 46 of Roxbury will be addressed by Norman H. White of the camp on the "Life of Lincoln," Wednesday; camp 49 of Natick will meet Thursday evening; camp 9 of Boston will hold a benefit entertainment on Thursday evening; camp 149 of Manchester will be addressed by J. D. Brooks, superintendent of schools of Natick, on Thursday evening.

COLLEGE GIRLS TO ENTERTAIN

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The first senior promenade Wellesley students have given will be in Mary Hemenway hall tonight. The committee is as follows: Virginia Wick, chairman, Youngtown, O.; Lucille Bachman, Port Henry, N. Y.; Artus James, Louisville, Ky.; Lauretta Thomas, Niles, O.; Mary Tripp and Olive Tripp, New York; Ruth Van Blarcom, Newton, N. J.; Edith Wilbur, Springfield, Mass.

FIVE-CENT FARE IS URGED

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—A petition from citizens here for a 5-cent car fare to Lynn and a direct car line from Lynnfield to Lynn has been presented to the state railroad commissioners. The people of Lynnfield Center have appointed George H. Bancroft, Selectman Bolton, Dr. F. W. Freeman and Charles J. McCarthy to assist the South Lynnfield Improvement Association.

DISTRICT GRANGE TO MEET

DANVERS, Mass.—The winter field meeting of the Grangers of Southern Essex district will be held in Danvers town hall Feb. 20. N. P. Hull of Michigan, lecturer of the National Grange, will speak.

BILL PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED

Senate bill 153, authorizing The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston to take and hold additional real and personal property, was passed to be engrossed in concurrence in the House this afternoon. The bill has been passed in the Senate.

Y. M. C. A. WORKS FOR \$200,000
BROCKTON, Mass.—Pledges in the Y. M. C. A. \$200,000 building fund campaign reached \$121,000 Thursday. The ladies' auxiliary pledged \$10,000 after \$11,000 was raised at Thursday's noon meeting. The campaign closes today.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str City of Columbus, Diehl, Savannah.
Str Malden, Smith, Baltimore.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Winterport, Me.
Str Camden, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Ontario, Howes, New York, with bgs Smyrna, Forest Belle and Western Belle.
Tg Scranton, Totman, Hoboken, twg bgs Ampere, Pohatcong and Chenango.
Tg Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia via Salem.
Tg E. L. Pillsbury, Swimm, Lynn, twg bg Barry.
Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.

Cleared

Str Canadian (Br), Bullock, Liverpool.
Str Iberian (Br), Jago, Manchester.
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Juniata, James, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str City of Columbus, Diehl, Savannah.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Winterport.
Str Camden, Strout, Portland.

Sailed

Strs Louisiana (Dan), Copenhagen; Edison Light, Sewalls Point; Limon (Br), Port Limon, tgs Scranton; New York twg bgs Tobyhanna, Pocono, and Avondale; W. H. Yerkes Jr., twg bgs Ampere, Newburyport; Leader, Pohatcong, Beverly; E. L. Pillsbury, strs Wabana (Br), Sydney C. B.; Boston (Br), Yarmouth N. S.; Juniata, Baltimore via Newport News; Jas S. Whitney, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Oceanic, Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Santa Cruz, Philadelphia; Belador, Havre via St. Michaels; Massapequa, Porto Rico; Almirante, Colon, Kingston, etc.; Barby, St. Jago.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6—Arrived strs Chesapeake, New York and left on return; Luchana, Felton; Jethou, Marselles; Rhein, Bremen via Philadelphia; Maria, Huelva; schr Dorothy Palmer, Port Tampa.

Old Strs Suwanee, Jacksonville via Savannah; Chas. F. Mayer Boston; Hilton, Tampa; Fritzy of Nansen, Rotterdam.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6—Arrd, str Cretan, Jacksonville for Baltimore and proceed; schr Francis Hyde, New York.

Sid, strs City of Savannah, New York; City of Memphis, Boston; Rauma, New Orleans; schr Methewes, Belfast.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 6—Arrd, schr Bertha L. Downes, New York.

Sid, strs Dorchester, Philadelphia; Al-tamaha, Tampa; schr Geo N Reed, Bridgeport.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6—Arrd, strs Mae, Philadelphia via Charleston; Montoso, Port Arthur; Proteus, New York; Senator, Frontera; Heredia, Colon via Port Limon and Port Barrios; Kron-prinzessin Cecilie, Colon, etc.; Escudido, Bluefields; tg Russell, twg a bg.

NORFOLK, Feb. 6—Arrd, strs Christopher, New York, and cleared for Barbados, Para and Manaus; Gurre, do; Buda, Savannah for Genoa and Trieste; schr Mary V. Neville, Carter, New York; Bessie Brown, do.

GASTON PARTY OF CHILDREN OFF FOR MOUNTAINS

With 30 children under their guidance, Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, and Mrs. Gaston left the North station at 12:30 p. m. today for Franconia, in the White mountains. The party will return Monday.

MR. JONES DENIES GRAND TRUNK DEAL

Agreement between the Grand Trunk system and the New Haven road for raising \$60,000,000 required to finance the Southern New England does not exist in any way according to George C. Jones, vice-president of the Central Vermont and the Southern New England roads, who was in conference with Cy Warman at the Hotel Touraine Thursday. Mr. Jones also met with various coal and supply agents in regard to placing orders for his lines.

Mr. Warman said that nothing had developed in the quest for the \$60,000,000 but was confident that it would be found shortly. He said that the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific were employing 30,000 men on large construction projects in Canada and that the road did not have any extra money at hand for work outside of those improvements.

BILL AIMED AT GRAND TRUNK
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Assemblyman Atwood of this city, presented a bill amending the charter of the Southern New England Railroad Company. A public hearing is to be given by the House committee on corporations. Among the provisions is one that when a railroad company has taken land or property and held it for a period and then decided to abandon it, the company must pay damages.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*America, for Hamburg..... Feb. 8
*Cameroon, for Glasgow..... Feb. 8
*Duca di Genova, for Naples and Genoa, for Havre..... Feb. 8
*Florida, for Havre..... Feb. 8
*Martha Washington, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 8
*Mendoza, for Naples..... Feb. 8
*Minnehaha, for London..... Feb. 8
*Oceanic, for Southampton..... Feb. 8
*Rochambeau, for Havre..... Feb. 8
*Russia, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 8
*Strasbourg, for Southampton..... Feb. 8
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 11
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 12
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen..... Feb. 12
*Mauretania, for Liverpool..... Feb. 12
*Ulfina, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 12
*Seydlitz, for Bremen..... Feb. 13
*Vulturino, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 13
*Roma, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 13
*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 15
*California, for Glasgow..... Feb. 15
*Laconia, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 15
*Minnehaha, for London..... Feb. 15
*Persia, for Southampton..... Feb. 15
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen..... Feb. 15
*Argentina, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 15
*Campania, for Liverpool..... Feb. 15
*Patricia, for Hamburg..... Feb. 15
*Zeeland, for Antwerp via Dover..... Feb. 15
*America, for Liverpool..... Feb. 15
*K's Auguste Victoria, Hamburg..... Feb. 15
*La Providence, for Havre..... Feb. 15
*Caledonia, for Southampton..... Feb. 15
*Canada, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 15
*George Washington, for Bremen..... Feb. 15
*Hamburg, for Southampton..... Feb. 15
*Kursk, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 15
*Majestic, for Southampton..... Feb. 15
*Minnesota, for London..... Feb. 15
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 15
*Inland, for Antwerp..... Feb. 15
*Stamps, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 15
*France, for Havre..... Feb. 15
*President Grant, for Hamburg..... Feb. 15
*United States, for Copenhagen..... Feb. 15
*Madonna, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 15

Sailings from Boston

Canada, for Liverpool..... Feb. 8
*Public, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11
*Stettin, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11
*Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Feb. 11
*Winfred, for Southampton..... Feb. 11
*Numidian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11

Sailings from Philadelphia

Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg..... Feb. 9
*America, for Liverpool..... Feb. 11
*Stettin, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11
*Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Feb. 11
*Winfred, for Southampton..... Feb. 11
*Numidian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11

Sailings from Portland, Me.
*Public, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11
*Stettin, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11
*Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Feb. 11
*Winfred, for Southampton..... Feb. 11
*Numidian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 11

Sailings from Halifax, N. S.

Royal Edward, for Bristol..... Feb. 10
Sailings from St. John
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Feb. 7
Empress of Britain, for St. John..... Feb. 7
Sailings from Montreal
All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Empress of Britain, for St. John..... Feb. 7
*Carmania, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Merion, for Philadelphia..... Feb. 8
*Bohemia, for Boston..... Feb. 8
*Lusitania, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Teutonic, for Halifax..... Feb. 8
*Ivernia, for Boston..... Feb. 8
*Canada, for Boston..... Feb. 8
*Colonia, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Dominion, for Halifax..... Feb. 8
*Empress of Ireland, for St. John..... Feb. 8
*Mauretania, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Arabic, for Boston..... Feb. 8
*Lake Champlain, for St. John..... Feb. 8
*Cymric, for Halifax..... Feb. 8

Sailings from London
*Mesaba, for New York..... Feb. 10
*Minneapolis, for New York..... Feb. 10
*Sailings from Southampton
*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York..... Feb. 7
*St. Paul, for New York..... Feb. 8
*George Washington, for New York..... Feb. 8
*President Grant, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Majestic, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York..... Feb. 8
*New York, for New York..... Feb. 8
*St. Louis, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Scythia, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Oceanic, for New York..... Feb. 8
*President Lincoln, for New York..... Feb. 8

Sailings from Glasgow
*Caledonia, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Numidian, for Boston..... Feb. 8
*Columbia, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Scythia, for Portland..... Feb. 8
*Cameroon, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Scandinavian, for Boston..... Feb. 8

Sailings from Hamburg
*President Grant, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Preforia, for New York..... Feb. 13
*Pennsylvania, for New York..... Feb. 13
*America, for New York..... Feb. 13
*President Lincoln, for New York..... Feb. 13

Sailings from Bremen
*George Washington, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Zieten, for New York..... Feb. 8

Sailings from Havre
*La Providence, for New York..... Feb. 8
*France, for New York..... Feb. 8
*La Touraine, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Rochambeau, for New York..... Feb. 8

Sailings from Antwerp
*Finland, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Vanderland, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Marquette, for Boston..... Feb. 8
*Lapland, for New York..... Feb. 8

Sailings from Rotterdam
*New Amsterdam, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Noordam, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Nordam, for New York..... Feb. 8

Sailings from Genoa
*America, for New York..... Feb. 10
*Koenig Albert, for New York..... Feb. 10
*Campania, for New York..... Feb. 10
*Europa, for New York..... Feb. 10

Sailings from Trieste
*Oceania, for New York..... Feb. 8
*Alice, for New York..... Feb. 8

Sailings from Flensburg
*Franconia, for New York..... Feb. 12
*Caronia, for New York..... Feb. 12
*Caronia, for New York..... Feb. 12

Stocks Display a Slightly Better Tone

LITTLE ANIMATION IS SHOWN IN THE PRICE MOVEMENTS

Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Dissolution Agreement Has No Effect Upon Market Quotations

STONE IS IMPROVED

Stocks manifested a slightly better tone at the opening of the markets today. In New York considerable interest was shown in Southern Pacific in view of the fact that the dissolution plan for Southern Pacific and Union Pacific had been agreed upon by the directors of both companies and the attorney general. However the stock practically ignored the agreement during the early sales.

Trading still lacks animation. There is absence of confidence and a consequent limited amount of business on the exchanges.

Fractionally higher prices were quoted for local securities. A distinct improvement was shown by the coppers.

Southern Pacific opened up 1/2 at 105 1/2 and then declined more than a point. Union Pacific up 1/2 at 100 1/2, advanced to 101 1/2 and suggested off. Steel opened up 1/2 at 64 1/2 and improved a good fraction. United States Rubber advanced more than a point to 67 1/2. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/2 at 72 1/2 and improved fractionally.

Bonds again active, trading in this group attracting much interest.

On the local exchange American Zinc opened unchanged at 30 1/2 and rose more than a point during the first half of the session. Granby opened up 1/2 at 60 1/2, sagged off to 60 and then rose more than a point. Isle Royale opened up 1/2 at 20 1/2 and advanced well above 27.

There was a quickening in the demand for the New York traction stocks in the afternoon. Interborough preferred was particularly strong. Harvester also had a good advance.

EXPECT ADVANCE IN STEEL PIPE

PITTSBURGH—An advance in steel pipe prices is expected soon because of the present high price of steel, from which the pipe is made. Nearly all pipe makers are now booked a considerable time ahead on all sizes of steel line pipe above six inches. Business can be taken in the smaller sizes with fair delivery specifications. Jobbers are not covering for their requirements into the late spring months. They are watching the market closely, however, with the tendency toward higher prices, and a buying movement is expected to start almost any day. One of the leading makers has taken an order for 75 miles of 12-inch and 80 of 10-inch steel pipe for shipment to the Canadian Northwest.

Premium sales of black and galvanized steel sheets are being made by the smaller makers who have some spare capacity. Nearly all the larger manufacturers are sold up and are declining to quote on new business.

NEW YORK CURB
There were heavy dealings in Southern Pacific and Union Pacific rights, the former selling for 500 shares of stock when released at 102 1/2; 10,000 Southern Pacific rights were dealt in from 1/2 to 3/4. Standard Oil of Kentucky on small dealings broke 65 points net to 47 1/2. Quotations: Union Pacific rights 1/2-1 1/2, Southern Pacific (when released) 102 1/2-103 1/2, rights 13-16 1/2. Anglo-Amer. 10 1/2-10 3/4, Groux 3 1/2-4 1/2.

BRITISH TRADE
LONDON—According to the monthly report of the British Board of Trade the exports of Great Britain in January increased £4,241,000 and imports £5,020,000 as compared with a year ago.

THE WEATHER
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Saturday; moderate to brisk westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for day: brisk westerly winds.

Cloudy and rainy weather prevails on the west coast and in the lower Mississippi valley, and cloudy weather with showers of snow in the lake region. Pleasant weather prevails in other sections east of the Rocky mountains. There has been no decided change in temperature during the last 24 hours. The ridge of high pressure continues from Montana southeastward to Florida with areas of low pressure over Ontario.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 13.12 noon 22
Average temperature yesterday, 18.11-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
New York 24, Portland, Me. 20
San Francisco 20, Albany 18
Buffalo 20, Des Moines 22
Chicago 20, St. Louis 22
Philadelphia 20, Denver 22
Jacksonville 20, St. Paul 22
San Francisco 20

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:51, High water, 12:08 a. m., 12:15 p. m.
Length of day 10:10

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	72 1/2	72 3/4	72	72 1/2
Am Can	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 3/4
Am Can pf	125	125	125	125
Am Lead	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Smelting	73 1/2	73 3/4	73	73 1/2
Am Sugar pf	107	107	107	107
Am T & T	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Writing Pa	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30
Am Zinc	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Zinc pf	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
B & O	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
B & O pf	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/2
B R T	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Brunswick	8	8	8	8
Cal Petrol	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 1/2
Cal Petrol pf	90	90	90	90
Cent Leather	239 1/2	239 3/4	239 1/2	239 1/2
Chas & Chas	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chl & Gt W	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chl & Gt W pf	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chl M & St P	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 1/2
Chino	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Col Fuel	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col Southern	30	30	30	30
Col Southern pf	10	10	10	10
Corn Prod	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 1/2
Denver pf	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Erie	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Erie 1st pf	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Erie Electric	142 1/2	142 3/4	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Electric	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gen Electric pf	61	61	61	61
Harvester	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2
Harvester pf	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 1/2
Homestead	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Inter-Met	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int Paper	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2
Int Pump	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int Pump pf	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Kan City 80	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kaiser Co	93	93	93	93
Kaiser Co pf	74	74	74	74
Lack Steel	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lehigh Valley	161 1/2	161 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2
L-W Co 1st pf	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Mex Petrol	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2
Mex Petrol pf	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mex Petrol pf	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Nevada Cons	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
N Y Central	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Nat Biscuit	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Norfolk & Western	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pacific T & T	31	31	31	31
Pennsylvania	40	40	40	40
Petroleum	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 1/2
Petroleum 1st pf	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pittsburgh	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Reading	33	33	33	33
Reading pf	19	19	19	19
Republic Steel	165 1/2	165 3/4	165 1/2	165 1/2
Republic Steel pf	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rock Island	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island pf	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Southern Pacific	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2
Southern Pacific pf	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Southern Ry	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Studebaker	33	33	33	33
Tennessee Copper	39	39	39	39
Third Ave	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2
The Texas Co	113	113	113	113
Union Bag & P	64	64	64	64
Union Bag & P pf	32	32	32	32
Union Pacific	160 1/2	160 3/4	160 1/2	160 1/2
Union Pacific pf	90	90	90	90
U S Steel	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
U S Steel pf	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Steel pf	31	31	31	31
U S Steel pf	59	59	59	59
U S Steel pf	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 1/2
U S Steel pf	45	45	45	45
U S Steel pf	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2

TRADING IS SLOW AND TONE MIXED IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON—Markets were inactive and featureless. Prices were well maintained.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Business on the stock exchange today continued to lack snap, and the undertone of the market was irregular.

Consols showed a disposition to sag on stringency in the money market, which has caused fresh borrowing from the Bank of England. Dividend prospects caused a spurt in home railways, but a reaction followed.

Union Pacifics were firmer, but the official announcement that the plan for the dissolution had been ratified failed to stimulate the market. Dealings in Southern Pacific were light with the price a shade below parity. There was a rally in Canadian Pacifics.

The action of the directors of the Grand Trunk in declaring a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent for the year on the third preference stock, an increase of 1 per cent, caused a jump in the company's securities.

Pending definite advice as to the progress of the war in southeastern Europe, foreigners and mines were slow. Rio Tinto up 1/2 at 72 1/2.

PRODUCE
Arrivals
Str City of Columbia, from Savannah, with 150 lbs oranges, 12 cts grapefruit, 17 cts pineapples, 12 cts vegetables.

Str Grecian, from Norfolk, with 350 bags peanuts, 370 lbs grapefruit, 280 lbs spinach.

PROVISIONS
Boston Receipts
Apples 2270 bbls, cranberries 15 bbls, strawberries 241 cts, Florida oranges 1520 cts, California oranges 470 lbs, lemons 7 lbs, pineapples 17 cts, dates 2 lbs, peanuts 350 bags, potatoes 14,043 bush, onions 15 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 2150 pkgs; last year, 1632 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$4.85 to \$5.20, winter patents \$5.35 to \$5.65, Kansas in sacks \$4.20 to \$4.70, winter straight \$5.10 to \$5.35, winter clears \$4.80 to \$5.10, spring clears in sacks \$3.85 to \$4.40.

Milled—Spring bran \$23.25 to \$23.75, winter bran \$24.25 to \$24.75, red dog \$20.25 to \$20.75, middlings \$24.25 to \$24.75, mixed feed \$24.50 to \$25.00.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 60c, No. 3 yellow 60c, No. 4 yellow 59c, No. 5 yellow 58c, No. 6 yellow 57c, No. 7 yellow 56c, No. 8 yellow 55c, No. 9 yellow 54c, No. 10 yellow 53c, No. 11 yellow 52c, No. 12 yellow 51c, No. 13 yellow 50c, No. 14 yellow 49c, No. 15 yellow 48c, No. 16 yellow 47c, No. 17 yellow 46c, No. 18 yellow 45c, No. 19 yellow 44c, No. 20 yellow 43c, No. 21 yellow 42c, No. 22 yellow 41c, No. 23 yellow 40c, No. 24 yellow 39c, No. 25 yellow 38c, No. 26 yellow 37c, No. 27 yellow 36c, No. 28 yellow 35c, No. 29 yellow 34c, No. 30 yellow 33c, No. 31 yellow 32c, No. 32 yellow 31c, No. 33 yellow 30c, No. 34 yellow 29c, No. 35 yellow 28c, No. 36 yellow 27c, No. 37 yellow 26c, No. 38 yellow 25c, No. 39 yellow 24c, No. 40 yellow 23c, No. 41 yellow 22c, No. 42 yellow 21c, No. 43 yellow 20c, No. 44 yellow 19c, No. 45 yellow 18c, No. 46 yellow 17c, No. 47 yellow 16c, No. 48 yellow 15c, No. 49 yellow 14c, No. 50 yellow 13c, No. 51 yellow 12c, No. 52 yellow 11c, No. 53 yellow 10c, No. 54 yellow 9c, No. 55 yellow 8c, No. 56 yellow 7c, No. 57 yellow 6c, No. 58 yellow 5c, No. 59 yellow 4c, No. 60 yellow 3c, No. 61 yellow 2c, No. 62 yellow 1c, No. 63 yellow 0c, No. 64 yellow 0c, No. 65 yellow 0c, No. 66 yellow 0c, No. 67 yellow 0c, No. 68 yellow 0c, No. 69 yellow 0c, No. 70 yellow 0c, No. 71 yellow 0c, No. 72 yellow 0c, No. 73 yellow 0c, No. 74 yellow 0c, No. 75 yellow 0c, No. 76 yellow 0c, No. 77 yellow 0c, No. 78 yellow 0c, No. 79 yellow 0c, No. 80 yellow 0c, No. 81 yellow 0c, No. 82 yellow 0c, No. 83 yellow 0c, No. 84 yellow 0c, No. 85 yellow 0c, No. 86 yellow 0c, No. 87 yellow 0c, No. 88 yellow 0c, No. 89 yellow 0c, No. 90 yellow 0c, No. 91 yellow 0c, No. 92 yellow 0c, No. 93 yellow 0c, No. 94 yellow 0c, No. 95 yellow 0c, No. 96 yellow 0c, No. 97 yellow 0c, No. 98 yellow 0c, No. 99 yellow 0c, No. 100 yellow 0c.

Hay—Choice \$22 to \$25, No. 1 \$21 to \$22, No. 2 \$19 to \$20, No. 3 \$18 to \$19, No. 4 \$17 to \$18, No. 5 \$16 to \$17, No. 6 \$15 to \$16, No. 7 \$14 to \$15, No. 8 \$13 to \$14, No. 9 \$12 to \$13, No. 10 \$11 to \$12, No. 11 \$10 to \$11, No. 12 \$9 to \$10, No. 13 \$8 to \$9, No. 14 \$7 to \$8, No. 15 \$6 to \$7, No. 16 \$5 to \$6, No. 17 \$4 to \$5, No. 18 \$3 to \$4, No. 19 \$2 to \$3, No. 20 \$1 to \$2, No. 21 \$0 to \$1, No. 22 \$0 to \$1, No. 23 \$0 to \$1, No. 24 \$0 to \$1, No. 25 \$0 to \$1, No. 26 \$0 to \$1, No. 27 \$0 to \$1, No. 28 \$0 to \$1, No. 29 \$0 to \$1, No. 30 \$0 to \$1, No. 31 \$0 to \$1, No. 32 \$0 to \$1, No. 33 \$0 to \$1, No. 34 \$0 to \$1, No. 35 \$0 to \$1, No. 36 \$0 to \$1, No. 37 \$0 to \$1, No. 38 \$0 to \$1, No. 39 \$0 to \$1, No. 40 \$0 to \$1, No. 41 \$0 to \$1, No. 42 \$0 to \$1, No. 43 \$0 to \$1, No. 44 \$0 to \$1, No. 45 \$0 to \$1, No. 46 \$0 to \$1, No. 47 \$0 to \$1, No. 48 \$0 to \$1, No. 49 \$0 to \$1, No. 50 \$0 to \$1, No. 51 \$0 to \$1, No. 52 \$0 to \$1, No. 53 \$0 to \$1, No. 54 \$0 to \$1, No. 55 \$0 to \$1, No. 56 \$0 to \$1, No. 57 \$0 to \$1, No. 58 \$0 to \$1, No. 59 \$0 to \$1, No. 60 \$0 to \$1, No. 61 \$0 to \$1, No. 62 \$0 to \$1, No. 63 \$0 to \$1, No. 64 \$0 to \$1, No. 65 \$0 to \$1, No. 66 \$0 to \$1, No. 67 \$0 to \$1, No. 68 \$0 to \$1, No. 69 \$0 to \$1, No. 70 \$0 to \$1, No. 71 \$0 to \$1, No. 72 \$0 to \$1, No. 73 \$0 to \$1, No. 74 \$0 to \$1, No. 75 \$0 to \$1, No. 76 \$0 to \$1, No. 77 \$0 to \$1, No. 78 \$0 to \$1, No. 79 \$0 to \$1, No. 80 \$0 to \$1, No. 81 \$0 to \$1, No. 82 \$0 to \$1, No. 83 \$0 to \$1, No. 84 \$0 to \$1, No. 85 \$0 to \$1, No. 86 \$0 to \$1, No. 87 \$0 to \$1, No. 88 \$0 to \$1, No. 89 \$0 to \$1, No. 90 \$0 to \$1, No. 91 \$0 to \$1, No. 92 \$0 to \$1, No. 93 \$0 to \$1, No. 94 \$0 to \$1, No. 95 \$0 to \$1, No. 96 \$0 to \$1, No. 97 \$0 to \$1, No. 98 \$0 to \$1, No. 99 \$0 to \$1, No. 100 \$0 to \$1.

Straw—Oat \$13 to \$15, rye \$20 to \$25, No. 1 \$18 to \$20, No. 2 \$17 to \$19, No. 3 \$16 to \$18, No. 4 \$15 to \$17, No. 5 \$14 to \$16, No. 6 \$13 to \$15, No. 7 \$12 to \$14, No. 8 \$11 to \$13, No. 9 \$10 to \$12, No. 10 \$9 to \$11, No. 11 \$8 to \$10, No. 12 \$7 to \$9, No. 13 \$6 to \$8, No. 14 \$5 to \$7, No. 15 \$4 to \$6, No. 16 \$3 to \$5, No. 17 \$2 to \$4, No. 18 \$1 to \$3, No. 19 \$0 to \$2, No. 20 \$0 to \$1, No. 21 \$0 to \$1, No. 22 \$0 to \$1, No. 23 \$0 to \$1, No. 24 \$0 to \$1, No. 25 \$0 to \$1, No. 26 \$0 to \$1, No. 27 \$0 to \$1, No. 28 \$0 to \$1, No. 29 \$0 to \$1, No. 30 \$0 to \$1, No. 31 \$0 to \$1, No. 32 \$0 to \$1, No. 33 \$0 to \$1, No. 34 \$0 to \$1, No. 35 \$0 to \$1, No. 36 \$0 to \$1, No. 37 \$0 to \$1, No. 38 \$0 to \$1, No. 39 \$0 to \$1, No. 40 \$0 to \$1, No. 41 \$0 to \$1, No. 42 \$0 to \$1, No. 43 \$0 to \$1, No. 44 \$0 to \$1, No. 45 \$0 to \$1, No. 46 \$0 to \$1, No. 47 \$0 to \$1, No. 48 \$0 to \$1, No. 49 \$0 to \$1, No. 50 \$0 to \$1, No. 51 \$0 to \$1, No. 52 \$0 to \$1, No. 53 \$0 to \$1, No. 54 \$0 to \$1, No. 55 \$0 to \$1, No. 56 \$0 to \$1, No. 57 \$0 to \$1, No. 58 \$0 to \$1, No. 59 \$0 to \$1, No. 60 \$0 to \$1, No. 61 \$0 to \$1, No. 62 \$0 to \$1, No. 63 \$0 to \$1, No. 64 \$0 to \$1, No. 65 \$0 to \$1, No. 66 \$0 to \$1, No. 67 \$0 to \$1, No. 68 \$0 to \$1, No. 69 \$0 to \$1, No. 70 \$0 to \$1, No. 71 \$0 to \$1, No. 72 \$0 to \$1, No. 73 \$0 to \$1, No. 74 \$0 to \$1, No. 75 \$0 to \$1, No. 76 \$0 to \$1, No. 77 \$0 to \$1, No. 78 \$0 to \$1, No. 79 \$0 to \$1, No. 80 \$0 to \$1, No. 81 \$0 to \$1, No. 82 \$0 to \$1, No. 83 \$0 to \$1, No. 84 \$0 to \$1, No. 85 \$0 to \$1, No. 86 \$0 to \$1, No. 87 \$0 to \$1, No. 88 \$0 to \$1, No. 89 \$0 to \$1, No. 90 \$0 to \$1, No. 91 \$0 to \$1, No. 92 \$0 to \$1, No. 93 \$0 to \$1, No. 94 \$0 to \$1, No. 95 \$0 to \$1, No. 96 \$0 to \$1, No. 97 \$0 to \$1, No. 98 \$0 to \$1, No. 99 \$0 to \$1, No. 100 \$0 to \$1.

Hay—Choice \$22 to \$25, No. 1 \$21 to \$22, No. 2 \$19 to \$20, No. 3 \$18 to \$19, No. 4 \$17 to \$18, No. 5 \$16 to \$17, No. 6 \$15 to \$16, No. 7 \$14 to \$15, No. 8 \$13 to \$14, No. 9 \$12 to \$13, No. 10 \$11 to \$12, No. 11 \$10 to \$11, No. 12 \$9 to \$10, No. 13 \$8 to \$9, No. 14 \$7 to \$8, No. 15 \$6 to \$7, No. 16 \$5 to \$6, No. 17 \$4 to \$5, No. 18 \$3 to \$4, No. 19 \$2 to \$3, No. 20 \$1 to \$2, No. 21 \$0 to \$1, No. 22 \$0 to \$1, No. 23 \$0 to \$1, No. 24 \$0 to \$1, No. 25 \$0 to \$1, No. 26 \$0 to \$1, No. 27 \$0 to \$1, No. 28 \$0 to \$1, No. 29 \$0 to \$1, No. 30 \$0 to \$1, No. 31 \$0 to \$1, No. 32 \$0 to \$1, No. 33 \$0 to \$1, No. 34 \$0 to \$1, No. 35 \$0 to \$1, No. 36 \$0 to \$1, No. 37 \$0 to \$1, No. 38 \$0 to \$1, No. 39 \$0 to \$1, No. 40 \$0 to \$1, No. 41 \$0 to \$1, No. 42 \$0 to \$1, No. 43 \$0 to \$1, No. 44 \$0 to \$1, No. 45 \$0 to \$1, No. 46 \$0 to \$1, No. 47 \$0 to \$1, No. 48 \$0 to \$1, No. 49 \$0 to \$1, No. 50 \$0 to \$1, No. 51 \$0 to \$1, No. 52 \$0 to \$1, No. 53 \$0 to \$1, No. 54 \$0 to \$1, No. 55 \$0 to \$1, No. 56 \$0 to \$1, No. 57 \$0 to \$1, No. 58 \$0 to \$1, No. 59 \$0 to \$1, No. 60 \$0 to \$1, No. 61 \$0 to \$1, No. 62 \$0 to \$1, No. 63 \$0 to \$1, No. 64 \$0 to \$1, No. 65 \$0 to \$1, No. 66 \$0 to \$1, No. 67 \$0 to \$1, No. 68 \$0 to \$1, No. 69 \$0 to \$1, No. 70 \$0 to \$1, No. 71 \$0 to \$1, No. 72 \$0 to \$1, No. 73 \$0 to \$1, No. 74 \$0 to \$1, No. 75 \$0 to \$1, No. 76 \$0 to \$1, No. 77 \$0 to \$1, No. 78 \$0 to \$1, No. 79 \$0 to \$1, No. 80 \$0 to \$1, No. 81 \$0 to \$1, No. 82 \$0 to \$1, No. 83 \$0 to \$1, No. 84 \$0 to \$1, No. 85 \$0 to \$1, No. 86 \$0 to \$1, No. 87 \$0 to \$1, No. 88 \$0 to \$1, No. 89 \$0 to \$1, No. 90 \$0 to \$1, No.

Steel Output of Enormous Volume Late Investment News

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL BONDS ISSUED DURING LAST YEAR

Supply of Securities Seemed to Be in Excess of Demand and Prices Eased Off Considerably — Larger Financing Accomplished in London

MONTREAL—The securities issued by Canadian municipalities during 1912, amounted to \$48,414,062, as against \$47,159,288 in 1911. These were distributed among 106 eastern municipalities to the amount of \$11,530,340 and 195 western municipalities (including the large school districts and rural municipalities) to an aggregate of \$36,883,722, while \$502,000 bonds were issued by the small villages, school districts and rural municipalities of western Canada. Of the total Great Britain absorbed \$30,777,074, or 63.58 per cent, Canada \$13,761,482, or 28.42 per cent, and the United States \$3,876,406, or 8 per cent.

At the beginning of 1912, owing to favorable markets during 1910 and 1911, very few municipalities had debentures for disposal issued against completed works. A few had received reasonable bids late in 1911 but preferred to speculate in their securities. As a result they suffered severely under the influence of the less favorable monetary conditions. Speaking generally, Canadian municipalities during 1912 financed for current undertakings only, and for most of them this was a serious and arduous undertaking. The municipalities of western Canada continue to issue debentures in yearly increasing volume. A careful study of the situation fails to disclose evidence that the various expenditures were not essential to the general welfare of the municipalities and warranted by their development.

It is contended that in certain instances expenditures on works of local improvement have been carried beyond reason, and public utilities have been undertaken where no real need seemed to exist, especially in the smaller western cities. These, however, must be regarded as rare exceptions. Practically all the western cities of any importance have made issues of permanent securities during 1912. This statement is not true of our large eastern centers. Halifax, Ottawa and Hamilton sold their debentures, but Toronto, Montreal and Quebec have accumulated large issues of securities as a result of their unwillingness to accept current prices. Temporary financing by the sale of treasury bills was the natural solution. A feature of municipal finance during the year was the issue of such treasury bills and certificates, disposal of which was made in the London market.

This method of temporary financing

was even adopted by several of the so-called second-class cities of the middle West, but their short-term obligations did not find general favor with investors. Such temporary funds, secured mainly in Great Britain, relieved the general financial situation in Canada, as our large municipalities were not under the necessity of leaning on the local banks for all their requirements. On a conservative estimate Canadian municipalities at the end of 1912 have outstanding treasury bills and certificates to an aggregate of \$25,000,000, which must be met by the issue of permanent securities.

The year 1912 cannot be regarded as generally favorable to the distribution of municipal securities. For the first five months of the year prices held at about the same level as obtained at the end of 1911. The supply was always in excess of the demand during that period, and investors became chary of commitments. A decided shading of prices was the feature of the next three months. The last four months of the year witnessed a very sharp fall in prices—so marked, in fact, that in many instances the low levels of 1908 were touched.

As in the past, it was necessary during 1912 to finance the requirements of the larger municipalities in the London market. At the close of 1911 underwriters were carrying many unabsorbed Canadian municipalities in London. Several large issues made in the early part of 1912 at high prices aggravated this situation. A breathing space was required and London for many months refused to accept Canadian municipal loans on any terms. It was not until very late in the year that several small loans could be made with any degree of success. Public absorption of the latter loans was due to the attractive prices at which the securities were offered.

The record of municipal issues for each month of the present year is set forth in the following table:

Tot. Issued	U.S.	Can.	U.K.	Other
Jan. \$2,376,042	\$1,200,000	\$50,000	\$2,126,042	
Feb. 3,925,235	844,650	180,000	2,830,585	
Mar. 5,676,492	852,552	1,000,000	3,823,940	
Apr. 2,553,598	1,063,658	1,000,000	1,489,940	
May 7,960,116	1,250,516	100,000	6,509,600	
June 5,029,092	3,825,792	100,000	1,103,300	
July 2,202,488	1,008,000	100,000	1,094,488	
Aug. 2,657,428	1,107,428	285,000	1,265,000	
Sept. 2,043,805	1,148,805	750,000	150,000	
Oct. 1,107,826	628,826	201,000	278,000	
Nov. 1,483,416	321,360	100,000	1,162,056	
Dec. 2,085,000	684,228	501,700	1,400,000	
\$48,414,062	\$13,761,482	\$3,876,406	\$30,777,074	
	28.42%	8%	63.58%	

UNITED FRUIT'S NEW DIRECTOR

In order to secure more time to devote to his many other activities, James J. Storow has retired from the position of director and member of the executive committee of the United Fruit Company.

His place has been filled by the election of his business partner, Hugh G. Levick, who becomes a member of the Fruit board and of the executive committee.

Mr. Levick has been a member of Lee, Higginson & Co. for several years, previous to which time he was associated with the Bank of Montreal in charge of its bond department. He is widely known as one of the best authorities in New England on foreign exchange and the details of international banking.

MORE SPINDLES IN THE SOUTH

NEW YORK—Including mills under construction, 804,000 spindles were added to southern cotton mills during 1912. The increase in New England was 94,000 spindles. Alabama has added 50,000, Georgia 116,000, Mississippi 144,4, Missouri 1000, North Carolina 239,000, South Carolina 274,000, Tennessee 10,800, Texas 17,000 and Virginia 95,024 spindles.

Forty-eight mills made additions in North Carolina, ranging from a few hundred to 25,000 spindles in individual establishments. Total investment represents \$17,000,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.	
Quarter ended Dec. 31	1912
Total operating revenue	\$12,390,420
Total operating expenses	9,957,421
Net operating revenue	2,433,000
Outside net	33,144
Total net revenue	2,466,144
Taxes	255,869
Operating income	1,912,275

CHESTER & OHIO RY.	
Fourth week Jan.	\$1,177,190
Month January	2,355,796
From July 1	20,926,428

TOLLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN	
Fourth week Jan.	\$100,070
From July 1	2,474,196

NORFOLK & WESTERN	
Operating revenue	\$2,560,260
Operating expenses	1,308,878
Net revenue	1,251,382

For first month—	
Operating revenue	22,138,958
Operating expenses	14,163,494
Net revenue	7,975,464

INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO	
Fourth week Jan.	\$31,555
Month January	78,083
From July 1	5,072,128

NATIONAL OF MEXICO	
Fourth week Jan.	\$2,090,373
Month January	4,891,236
From July 1	37,507,570

ANN ARBOR	
Fourth week Jan.	\$22,726
Month January	1,300,930
From July 1	13,000,000

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN	
Fourth week Jan.	\$16,511
Month January	48,112
From July 1	91,320

Decrease	
Operating revenue	\$1,200,000
Operating expenses	1,000,000
Net revenue	200,000

FINANCIAL NOTES

New Haven Gas Light Company has filed petition to increase capitalization from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Total net surplus of 37 Fall River corporations at end of 1912 was \$4,333,416, and net debt \$3,288,509.

Close traffic alliance is reported to be under consideration between Southern Pacific and Rock Island lines after separation of Harriman roads.

Annual report of Bank of France shows that 1912 was a prosperous year. Gross profits were \$10,400,000, an increase of \$1,800,000 over 1911. Dividend rate was increased from 28 to 32 per cent.

La Belle Iron Company is to be reorganized with capital of \$65,000,000. It is understood that McKeesport Tin Plate Company has been bought for \$8,000,000 and will be merged into new company, and probably one other large plant in Youngstown, Ohio. The McKeesport company is largest independent tinplate company in America.

TO TEST NEW AIR BRAKE DEVICE

PITTSBURGH—A Pennsylvania railroad train of 12 heavy steel coaches and the heaviest type of locomotive in passenger service left Altoona, Pa., this morning for Atlantic, N. J., to begin a six-weeks' trial of a new electro-pneumatic air brake, which Walter V. Turner, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company has been working on for the past three years. The new air brake is designed to have sufficient power to meet the demands of the constantly increasing weight of railroad equipment.

The tests of the new device, which is expected to revolutionize the railroad business, will be made on an experimental stretch of track in New Jersey. The Pennsylvania railroad will loan the train for the tests. The new brake is expected to cut down the "stopping time" of trains under way 25 per cent at the lowest estimate.

With the brakes now in use the Broadway limited of the Pennsylvania, which runs between Chicago and New York, requires a distance of 2000 feet to reach a complete stop. Mr. Turner says he can bring it to a stop while running at the same speed within 1000 feet.

LACLEDE GAS REPORT

NEW YORK—The Laclede Gas Light Company reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31:

1912	
Gross	\$4,444,498
Expenses	2,130,101
Net earnings	2,314,397
Depreciation	290,217
Balance	2,024,180
Surplus and profits	1,140,257
Int. and div. paid	808,827

ANTHRACITE COAL IS IN ABUNDANT SUPPLY JUST NOW

The anthracite market is in practically the same condition as for the past two weeks, says the Coal Trade Journal. Shippers and jobbers of individual coal are now having hard work to move tonnage, and in some cases liberal concessions from circular are made to effect quick sales. This state of affairs represents quite a contrast to the almost panic conditions existing a month ago. Tidewater points are now well provided with company coal, and dealers expect to be able to take good care of their trade for the remainder of the winter. The demands on the companies for all rail shipments are still heavy and they are gradually clearing up orders that have been standing on their books for months.

Stove is the only domestic size that is really short. Egg and nut may be said to be running about even with the usual needs of the trade, with a little surplus in some sections. Pea coal is still short in most sections of New England, and prices are holding strong on this size. The steam sizes of anthracite are in good supply, and it is not expected that with the present heavy production at the mines any serious shortage of these grades will be apparent.

Retail trade is very quiet for this season of the year, and dealers report that householders do not appear at all anxious about their supplies and only buy from week to week. Prices here were reduced 25 cents per ton on all sizes, effective Feb. 1, making the present prices as follows:

White ash furnace, \$7.25; stove, \$8; nut, \$8; egg, \$7.75; pea, \$6.25; Lehigh furnace, \$7.50; egg, \$8; Shamokin, \$8.25; Franklin, \$9.25.

Prices have also been reduced in several nearby cities, as well as Hartford, Springfield and Providence. The bituminous market has suffered a further slump the past week, and prices on the cars at Mystic wharf are from 15 to 25 cents lower than 10 days ago. Quotations range from \$4.15 to \$4.35 on the cars here, and from \$3.85 to \$4.15 at Providence. The tonnage of spot coal offering is still limited, but the demand is so light that it was found impossible to maintain the high figures which have prevailed.

The present weakness of the bituminous market is attributed to the abnormal weather conditions, together with the easing off in the anthracite situation. It is still predicted that severe weather during February will tend to strengthen prices again, and many feel that the present break in prices is only temporary. Loading conditions at Hampton roads are much improved, and shipments east are more liberal than for many weeks.

AMERICAN CAN'S BACK DIVIDENDS

An interesting story is told of the reasons which lie behind the rumored intention of American Can directors to pay less than the entire accrued dividend of 32½ per cent in cash at this time. For several days it has been whispered that directors had found some sort of a snag in the carrying out of the original program and that only about 25 per cent would be paid in cash in April.

It develops that under the New Jersey laws a corporation cannot pay toward the liquidation of accumulated dividends a sum greater than the balance sheet surplus. On Dec. 31 last the profit and loss surplus stood at \$11,843,800, equal to 28 per cent on the \$41,233,300 preferred.

Directors, therefore, could pay 25 per cent in cash in April and by charging this amount against surplus still have left an item of \$1,200,000. It is hardly likely that they would care to extinguish the surplus altogether.

If surplus profits for 1913 do no better than equal those of last year the Can company should accumulate a surplus of fully \$3,000,000, or only slightly less than 6 per cent on the preferred. Distribution of this item early in 1914 would entirely extinguish the entire accrued dividend. The company must make two bites at the cherry instead of one as was originally planned.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK—Atlantic Refining Company shares have sold on the curb at from \$7 to \$7.40. Expectation of the distribution of a melon and increase in the price of oil is still causing unusual interest in the stock. Earnings are popularly said to be at the rate of from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 per year and as far as is known no dividends have been declared since 1906.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

The Gillette Safety Razor Company enjoyed the most prosperous year in its history during 1912. The company's net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912, were: Dec. 31, 1912, \$1,156,256; Dec. 31, 1911, \$933,020, increase, \$222,237. The net earnings for the month of January were: January, 1913, \$84,760; January, 1912, \$49,649, increase, \$35,110.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—Weekly report Bank of France: Gold in hand increased \$3,374,000, silver holdings increased \$3,635,000, notes in circulation decreased \$2,325,000, general deposits decreased \$2,650,000, bills discounted decreased \$240,050,000, treasury deposits decreased \$1,000,000, advances increased \$3,825,000.

STEEL FOUNDRIES EARNINGS REPORT A FAVORABLE ONE

Orders on Hand Will Keep Plants Running Many Months—Dividend Action Warranted by Business

INCREASE SURPLUS

The American Steel Foundries Company reports for the three months ended Dec. 31 last: Earnings, \$555,776; other income, \$16,140; total income, \$571,916; interest on borrowed money, \$333; interest on debentures, \$34,368; interest on bonds outstanding, \$38,060; sinking fund, \$20,290; bond s. f., instalment and profit, \$30,426; depreciation, \$94,948; total deductions, \$218,425; net profits, \$353,491.

For the year ended Dec. 31: Net earnings \$1,543,839; other income, \$44,927; total income, \$1,588,766; interest on borrowed money, \$3420; interest on debentures, \$137,472; interest on bonds, \$163,011; sinking fund, \$68,920; sinking fund, instalment and profits, \$115,254; depreciation, \$322,507; total deductions, \$811,010; net profits, \$777,756.

President Lamont issued the following statement: "The board of directors of the American Steel Foundries has declared a dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on that date. It has been the policy of the company to pay dividends when the earnings justified, after providing for the fixed charges and payments of the company and such sums as are necessary to keep the properties in good condition, and also the maintenance of a sufficient sum as working capital to enable the company to transact its business to the best advantage; and it is the intention to continue this policy and also, if possible, to increase the surplus so as to make the company more independent in times of depression.

In view of the present earnings and the large amount of bookings on hand, which will keep the plants running for many months, and considering the general prospects for the year, which seem to be good, it was decided it was due to the stockholders to make the distribution in dividend above mentioned at the present time. The hope was expressed at the meeting that this rate could be maintained and that the future earnings will justify an increased rate."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 7.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—B. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta, Ga.—J. Saul of J. Saul & Co. Shoe Co.; Essex.
Butte, Mont.—C. H. Lew of Hennessy Co.; Essex.
Cleveland, O.—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.
Harrisburg, Pa.—J. G. Felty of Forney Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Houston, Tex.—L. Cristol of Zesmer & Co.; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—H. C. Blazer of Jones Foot Mfg. Co.; Essex.
Miami, Fla.—M. Dennis of Dannenberg & Co.; Brewster.
Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Colbert of M. W. Savage's Footwear Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—M. I. Braman of Place Clothing Co.; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—M. B. Lande of Standard Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.
Omaha, Neb.—J. W. Frye of Hayden Bros.; Essex.
Portland, Ore.—Mr. Dougherty of Dougherty Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco, Cal.—A. Dornham of Buckingham & Hecht; 130 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams Martin Co.; 135 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—K. Nickelsberg of Kohn Nickelsberg; Lenox.
Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkin; Adams.

Columbus, Ind.—W. F. Parker and W. Adams; U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—E. V. Gale of E. V. Gale & Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—H. J. Myer of M. S. Block & Co.; Essex.

Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch; U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Wertheimer of Wertheimer Brothers Shoe Co.; Tour.

St. Paul, Minn.—F. C. Gagnon of C. Gagnon & Co.; U. S.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and Trade Information Bureau, 105 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN OIL DEAL

SAN FRANCISCO—The companies purchased by the Oil Producers & Refiners, Ltd., of London, at a price approximating \$3,000,000, were the United Oil Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, and the North American Oil Company, Consolidated, and Section Two Syndicate, the latter two having headquarters in San Francisco. It is believed that the English corporation's entry into the California fields marks the beginning of plans for investing much more heavily in the state.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

1913		1912	
Exchanges	\$26,970,105	\$27,339,257	
Balances	\$88,175	\$1,463,957	

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$30,808.

BELIEVES ORDER IS IN CONFLICT WITH STATUTES

NEW YORK—In a statement issued by Rudolph Spreckels, president of the First National Bank of San Francisco, President-elect Woodrow Wilson will be called upon to rescind "treasury circular No. 5" unless Congress promptly investigates its cause and purport. Mr. Spreckels says in part:

"This circular declares that customs money be deposited with national banks. I believe this order is in direct conflict with the law governing control of these moneys and must therefore be rescinded. If this order be not promptly rescinded, we will witness a marked and unusual increase of deposits, principally with the New York national banks, amounting to more than \$200,000,000, gold annually in New York alone.

"When the new administration takes charge of the treasury it will be obliged to demand the return of these funds to the government.

"The effect of the withdrawal of so many millions of dollars is bound to cause financial difficulties.

"In any case, it seems an uncalled-for move at a time of year when there is no unusual demand throughout the country for money, as is the case during the crop-moving period.

"I believe the people are entitled to know who it is that is responsible for the plan and why it was put out at this time.

"Congress should investigate the matter and bring out the facts.

"On the face of the treasury order, there is no specific provision that the banks shall give security for the deposits and no provision that they shall pay any interest."

The funds affected by the order were held in the sub-treasuries previous to Feb. 1, when the order went into effect. As the government accepts only gold in payment for duties, the entire sum involved is gold.

Mr. Spreckels pointed out that if the banks made use of the money, they would have to use it in such a way as to have it subject to call on notice from the government. For this reason, he said, the money would find its way through the usual channels into Wall street to be loaned out at call. Therefore he said, in the event of the millions being suddenly recalled, the demand would go directly into the call money market in New York and force the immediate withdrawal of enormous sums.

Should the order remain in effect until March 4, it was pointed out, the President would face a situation where to leave the order in effect would involve the government's money every day and to rescind the order would cause great financial disturbance. It is Mr. Spreckels' opinion that the order will be held illegal, and that President Wilson will be compelled to rescind it, if it is not rescinded sooner.

Treasury circular No. 5 is addressed to the disbursing officers, assistant treasurers and designated depository banks, and begins as follows:

"For the purpose of bringing the ordinary fiscal transactions of the federal government more nearly into harmony with present business practices, it has been determined that the daily receipts of the government shall be placed with the national bank depositories to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. Disbursements will be made by warrant or check drawn on the treasurer, but payable by national bank depositories, as well as by the treasury and sub-treasuries."

Then follow 11 paragraphs dealing in minute detail with the manner in which checks and other disbursements shall be drawn and paid, and pointing out that the regulations do not apply to postoffice or court funds deposited in the national banks under prior statutes.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS CO.

NEW YORK—Referring to Hocking Valley Products Company's lease of its oil lands to Charters Oil Company, President Reagan says: "In operations on properties of Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company, prior to coming into possession of the Products Company, 22 wells were drilled, of which only two proved profitable, now producing less than 13 barrels daily. The only policy which would free the company from jeopardy of undertaking oil development of its property, would be to lease it for a cash bonus and royalty basis."

"Charters Oil Company offered the best inducement—the customary one eighth royalty of oil produced; and, in addition, \$185,000 in cash, an extraordinary bonus."

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC

NEW YORK—Lake Shore Electric Railway system reports for fiscal year ended Dec. 31:

1912		Increase	
Gross earnings	\$1,226,863	\$51,467	
Net earnings	372,063	20,386	
Surplus	92,612	\$23,511	

ADVANCE IN LINSEED OIL

NEW YORK—American Linseed Company announces advance on linseed oil, city brands, to 40 cents to 50 cents a gallon and western brands 50 to 51 cents. Calcutta seed oil remains unchanged at 70¢.

STEEL PRODUCTION LARGER AND NET EARNINGS SMALLER

Last Year's Earnings of Corporation Not Satisfactory Notwithstanding Output Established New High Record — Increase in Depreciation and Sinking Fund Charge

NEW YORK—Although production of the Steel Corporation in 1912 established a new high record, earnings did not compare favorably with preceding years. Surplus available for the common stock was smaller than in any year since organization of the corporation with three exceptions, namely, 1903, 1904 and 1908.

The corporation earned nearly \$4,000,000 more in 1912 than in 1911, but as a result of increased subsidiary company bond interest and depreciation charges surplus available for dividends was more than \$1,000,000 less than in 1911. Amount available for dividends on the common in 1912 amounted to 5.7 per cent,

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

'BAD SPINNING' CASE
WON BY DEFENDANTS.
OPERATIVES IN MILLS

Company Sued Spinners Who
Left Work but in Court
the Blame Is Placed Upon
Material and Machinery

PLEA SUCCESSFUL

(Special to the Monitor)
HYDE, Cheshire—A case of great importance to the cotton industry was heard at the Hyde county court recently. The action was one brought by the Linnet New Mill Company, Ltd., of Hyde against 46 of their operative spinners for having left their work without giving notice on the complaint of bad spinning. It was arranged to take one case, that of William Marsland, spinner, out of the 46, as a test case.

Mr. Burgess, the counsel for the plaintiffs, said that the claim was one to recover 30s. for damages for breach of contract. The amount was small, but the principle was one of very wide importance, since it involved the right of the workman to stop work at any moment he liked. In stating the case Mr. Burgess explained the facts which surrounded the trouble known as "bad spinning." Bad spinning might arise from two causes, imperfection in the mixing and blend of the cotton or incapacity or inattention on the part of the spinner. In the first the onus fell on the employer, in the latter on the spinner.

The disputes which had arisen between masters and men on this point had eventually given rise to the famous Brooklands agreement, by which it was resolved that if a dispute should arise as to bad spinning the matter should be referred, in the first place to the local spinners' secretary and the local masters' secretary, and if these gentlemen failed to come to an agreement to a committee formed of three members of the local masters' association and three members of the local spinners' association. Final appeal was provided for before a joint committee formed by representatives of the masters' federation and of the spinners' amalgamation sitting in Manchester.

Spinners Won Dispute

In August of last year the Linnet mill operatives had had reason to appeal to the Brooklands agreement in a bad spinning dispute with the result that the committee came to the conclusion that the masters were at fault and recommended that they should compensate the spinners for the loss they had sustained. The committee had also added the rider to their award blaming the men for having stopped work without warning.

In November, proceeded the counsel, the men approached the overlooker Mr. Hibbert with regard to bad spinning and the next day waited on the manager, Mr. Ogden, and renewed their complaint, asking the masters to alter their machines by three or four teeth. This request was regarded as unreasonable by the manager who proposed to make an alteration of one tooth, and if one tooth was not sufficient after it had been tried, to make an alteration of two teeth. The deputation agreed to this but before the one tooth could be put in the men in the mill demanded the immediate alteration of two teeth. This was refused, with the result that though the men remained in the mill they refused to work. This continued for two days when the one tooth alteration having been made, the men returned to work. As a result of the stoppage the works production had been reduced by 14,019 pounds of yarn, the lost profits amounting to £133 10s.

Work Not Inefficient

Samuel Hibbert, the overlooker, in his reply to questions by Mr. Eastham, barrister, representing the spinners, said that though bad spinning was due in some cases to inefficient work it certainly was not the case with Marsland. He explained that when the speed was increased under a certain limit in the card rooms it had a tendency to cause soft rovings which often were responsible for bad spinning. He expressed the opinion that 18 breakages in 12 journeys of the mule, a matter of two or three minutes, would be bad spinning. Here Mr. Eastham submitted the result of such a test by the minders which showed the following results: Marsland (defendant) 27 breakages, Lord 29, Healey 38 (spinners sued). These results, the overlooker admitted, were not merely bad but "shocking."

After the hearing of the manager's evidence Mr. Eastham submitted that there was no case. There had been no breach of contract on the part of the operatives. If any breach occurred it was on the part of the plaintiffs in not providing proper material and machinery. Compensation had been paid three times last year, and it was because the men were driven and forced to piece up the many ends. It could be said that the dispute was caused because the men wanted to do better work in order to earn more money for themselves and their employers.

The judge gave judgment for the defendants.

DEMOCRACY SEEKS
GOVERNMENT BY THE
PEOPLE FOR JAPAN

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—An interesting illustration of the inevitable drift of Japan in the direction of a more democratic form of government is afforded by the present disagreement between Prince Katsura and the elder statesmen.

A very keen political campaign is being waged throughout the whole country against the cabinet by the Seiyukai and the Kokuminto which has caused Prince Katsura to speak seriously of forming a special party of his own in the diet. Such a step would mean a very definite move in the direction of the responsibility of the executive to Parliament, but the fact that Prince Katsura is known to be the reverse of democratic in his ideas, renders the likelihood of any such move on his part receiving any measure of popular support remote, and at any rate, it would involve a dissolution of Parliament before it could be accomplished.

The opinion is daily gaining ground amongst the stronger statesmen in Japan that the country has advanced beyond the stage of bureaucracy and that it is time that a government on really democratic lines was established.

NEW YORK-NAUEN
WIRELESS PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The wireless telegraphic station at Nauen, a few miles out of Berlin, has just made the most successful long-distance experiment since its erection. Messages with New York were exchanged to the entire satisfaction of both sides. This is the first attempt to telegraph so great a distance from Nauen, and the messages, which were perfectly clear and distinct, were not a transmission of news but merely for the sake of experiment.

PUBLIC BOARDS IN
PARIS TO PROVIDE
CHEAP LODGINGS

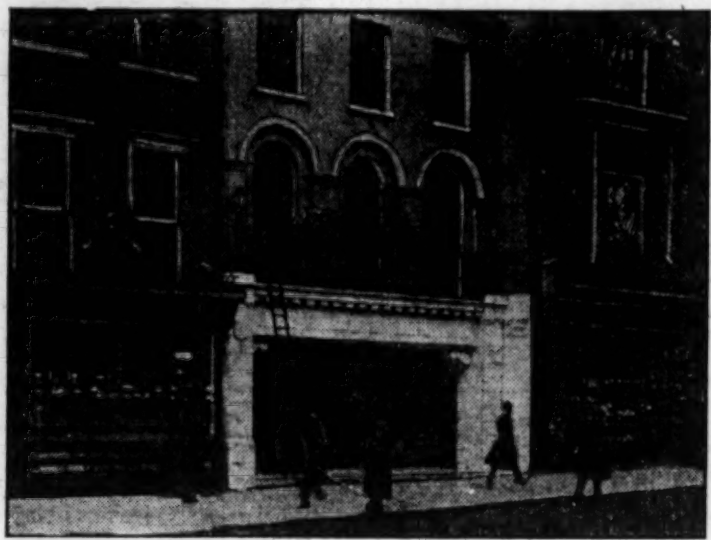
(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Every year the rural population in France floods to the big towns in ever increasing numbers, and every year the need for the extensive construction of cheap workmen's lodgings becomes more imperative. Individual effort to meet this need has proved insufficient, so, for some time, the public authorities have been giving their careful attention to the question.

At one time it was thought that the municipal erection and ownership of cheap lodgings would effectively solve the problem. But various objections to this scheme were raised—one of the principal ones was a part in an enterprise which should remain essentially economic. On the other hand, private companies, independent of official control, would not have enough freedom of action.

The solution, which has recently been adopted by Parliament, has been borrowed from Italy. There the construction and management of workmen's lodgings has been entrusted to a body made up of representatives of the public powers and private societies. The composition of the "public boards for cheap lodgings" just lately authorized here is to be along the same lines. Each board is to have 18 members, six chosen by the municipal or communal councils, six appointed by the prefect from among the most expert of local architects and six from different private enterprises. This last category will include one member from the local board of health, one from the mutual aid societies, one from the savings banks, one from the labor unions and two prospective tenants of the new buildings. Women may act as representatives as well as men.

It is thought that the presence of the various experts on these boards will tend to prevent politics from assuming undue proportions. On the other hand, the official participation will make it possible to draw on public funds, as is done in Italy. For instance, such institutions as the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Naples, the savings banks, and public pawn shops have advanced considerable sums for the Italian boards.

Another parliamentary measure recently taken to alleviate the situation of the working classes is a wider exemption from taxation. Heretofore all lodgings in Paris, with an annual rental of \$100 or under, were not taxed. But during the last five years rentals have increased so noticeably that a flat that used to rent for \$100 now costs \$120 or more. In order to be free from taxation, workmen's families have had to move into inferior quarters. The new law stipulates that taxation shall begin only with rentals of \$120 in Paris. Of course, the figures are lower than this in the provinces where rentals are much cheaper.

LUXURIOUS PICTURE PALACE
ONCE FAMOUS ART GALLERY

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
New kinemacolor theater in Regent street, London, opened by Sir George Alexander

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The new Gallery Kinema, Regent street, was opened by Sir George Alexander, who said that the cinematograph, instead of competing with the drama, was developing and fostering a taste for the theater which would send more people than ever to plays which were really worth seeing.

This once famous picture gallery is now the most luxurious picture palace in England, and possibly the world. The tea-

rooms have been decorated in the Adams style, so that they have an air of dignified comfort, while the mural decorations in the picture theater itself are by Maestro Boccini, a well known Italian artist.

There is also a grillroom, which has rather the appearance of a baronial hall, so that in every particular this new place of amusement should prove an attraction to the large number of people who seem drawn to entertainments of this nature.

DRIFT NET AND TRAWLING
MEN ASK AN INVESTIGATION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The conference held at the Fishmongers' hall between representatives of the drift net fishing industry, appointed by the National Herring Fisheries Protection Association, and representatives of the trawling interest appointed by the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association, did not bring about any agreement between the parties concerned.

Evidence was given by J. Vivian of Hull on behalf of the trawlers, in which he said that the mesh of the net they used in catching herrings was not so small as that used by the drifters, but that if it could be proved that they injured these valuable food supplies they would willingly agree to the alteration of the size of the mesh. He mentioned that until a few years ago herring were never caught at the bottom of the sea. Then on the west coast of Scotland trawlers had discovered herrings at a depth of 70 fathoms larger than those usually caught in the drift nets.

On the side of the drifters W. T. Tripp of Lowestoft said that all they wanted was for the trawlers to go back to their

proper North sea trawls and do away with the present trawling net. He believed that if the present destruction of immature fish continued, in five years the North sea would have lost its herring shoals.

Mr. Grant of Grimsby said that the most important fish in the North sea was sole, and that if they were to increase the mesh of their nets they would be unable to catch sole.

The conference concluded with the resolution to forward to the government the proposal of Mr. Doeg of Aberdeen by which the board of agriculture and fisheries and the Scottish fisheries board were to be requested to send disinterested representatives on board their vessels and take notes of what was done throughout the herring season. To this resolution was to be added the amendment of Mr. Bloomfield, secretary to the National Herring Fisheries Protection Association, to the effect that should the government be satisfied that immature fish were being destroyed, the trawling industry should immediately suspend operations with the special trawling net for a year, pending international legislation on the subject.

GENERAL WOLFE'S
COPY OF GRAY'S
ELEGY IS FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is seldom that a discovery of so much interest, and bearing the stamp of such authenticity, is made as that of General Wolfe's copy of Gray's "Elegy," the existence of which in Paris has been communicated to the Rev. Sydney Le Mesurier, vicar of Westminster. Of late there have been many portraits, manuscripts, and documents brought to light bearing on General Wolfe's career, but none of them bear such intimate associations with that hero as the little bound copy of the "Elegy," with its inscription on the title page "from K. L. Neptune at Sea."

The book bears the Duke of Bolton's bookplate with the statement that it was "given to my mother, Mrs. J. Ewing by her mistress, the Duchess of Bolton, as having belonged to the celebrated General Wolfe, L.D." No anecdote concerning the young general is better known than that which depicts him reciting Gray's "Elegy" while drifting down the St. Lawrence and remarking, "I would rather be the author of that piece than take Quebec." By many the authenticity of the occurrence has been questioned, though Augustine Birrell in a letter to the Times has stated that its truth had been proved as conclusively as human testimony could prove anything; and it seems, in the light of the Paris discovery, that Mr. Birrell's assertion had gained upon itself additional authority. For who was "K. L." but Miss Katherine Lowther, General Wolfe's fiancée, of whom it is stated by Mr. Doughty, who had it from the Marquess of Winchester, descendant of the Duke of Bolton, that "Wolfe received a copy of Gray's poems from Miss Lowther" (afterwards Duchess of Bolton).

It is no unlikely coincidence that the copy of the "Elegy" which Professor Robinson, who was a midshipman with Wolfe, says that he often saw Wolfe pull out of his pocket and read to the officers, was the copy given to him by Katherine Lowther, and the copy the existence of which in a Paris library, has been so unexpectedly announced.

SHIPPING PACT IN
SOUTH AFRICA IS
BEING OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN, S. Africa—The Capetown Chamber of Commerce recently passed a resolution protesting against the shipping agreement concluded between the British lines trading to South Africa and the South African merchants committee in London. Shortly after the passing of the resolution, the chamber sent a deputation to wait on Sir David Graaff, minister without portfolio, who as minister of posts and telegraphs negotiated the new mail contract with the Union Castle Company. The views of the chamber met with the full concurrence of the minister, who promised to recommend the cabinet to exercise its powers to protect importers who wished to carry on business without being fettered by the agreement.

GERMANY NAMES
ENVOY TO ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME—It is announced that in succession to Herr von Jagow, who recently assumed the direction of German foreign affairs, Baron von Rucker-Jenisch, the Prussian minister at Darmstadt, will take up the duties of German ambassador to the Italian court. Baron von Rucker-Jenisch is a first cousin of Prince Bulow. He was second secretary of the German embassy in London from 1891 to 1897, and was German minister at Cairo from 1903 until 1906 when he was appointed minister at Darmstadt.

SOCIALISTS WIN
DISTRICT IN ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME—The communal elections at Lagosanto, near Ferrara, have resulted in a victory for the Socialists. They obtained a large majority over the Conservatives and had all their candidates elected. The victory is significant as hitherto the country districts of Italy have been for the most part entirely under the influence of the Clericals and the Monarchists.

BAR OF ENGLAND AND
WALES OPPOSED TO
ADMITTING WOMEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the annual meeting of the bar of England and Wales, in the hall of the inner temple, Holford Knight gave notice of a resolution approving the admission of women to membership of the bar. The attorney-general presided and was supported by the solicitor general.

Mr. Knight advanced the general proposition that where tests had been established for the purpose of regulating the admission to a profession the passing of these tests ought to be accepted as evidence of fitness, irrespective of sex. That was the principle of selection which was founded on reason and had been adopted by many of the professions of the world. It had also been accepted by most of the professions of this kingdom and was actually in operation by the bars of many other countries.

The practical question was whether there was any special reason which could be urged against the adoption of this principle of selection by the bar of England. It was alleged that physical disabilities and defects of temperament and mind in women supplied these reasons. On that two observations might be made. As to the objections with regard to physical disabilities, it was negatived by the experience of everyday life, and by their own profession in other lands. As to defects of temperament and mind, if such were revealed, they would be corrected by education and training, and so far as they were not they would operate against the receipt of professional work, as men in like case had found.

P. B. Petrides seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Heule. Since there was no apparent desire on the part of the opponents of the proposal to discuss it, the vote was taken. Though between 30 and 40 hands were held up in support of the resolution was declared defeated by "an overwhelming majority."

This is the first time that the question of admitting women to the bar has been raised at the annual bar meeting, but the question has been discussed elsewhere. In 1904 Miss Christabel Pankhurst applied for admission to Lincoln's Inn, being then a law student, and was refused. Miss Cave, who was refused, applied to the judges, who decided that there was no precedent for admitting women, and in Scotland the court of session has taken a similar view. The United States, France, Russia, Italy, and some of the smaller continental states admit women as barristers, while in the British dominions, Australia took the lead in 1905 by adding Miss Greta Greig to the roll.

ART WORKS FOR
BRITISH MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A selection of drawings by old masters, chiefly of the Dutch and Italian schools, has been given to the British museum from the collection of J. P. Heseltine, which has lately been sold. The donors include Mr. Heseltine himself, Viscount Iveagh, Octave Beit, Leopold Hirsch, Walter Morrison, and an anonymous benefactor through the National Art-Collection fund.

Among the drawings are two studies in red chalk by Andrea del Sarto, for frescoes painted at Florence; a group of figures, Fra Bartolomeo; "Christ, and the Woman Taken in Adultery," Annibale Carracci; "St. Jerome," early Netherlandish school; a study of a woman, Rubens; a bacchanalian group, Van Dyck, and many others.

The National Art-Collection fund has also recently presented some works by early German painters notably a work by Durer, formerly in the collection of John Ruskin. Then a set of 40 fifteenth century metal cuts of the "Life of Christ," for the most part unique, has been presented anonymously.

ADVANCES UNDER LAND ACTS

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—A parliamentary "white paper" has just been published giving the figures for the amount of advances made under the land acts of 1903 and 1905, which show that under the former act £50,323,232 worth of agricultural land has passed from landlord to tenant, and under the later act, which makes the advance to the landlord in the shape of guaranteed 3 per cent stock, not cash, the sales have amounted to £1,632,100.

NORWAY TO BUY AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—It has been resolved by the government to introduce an extraordinary army budget of 600,000 kroner into the Storting. It is proposed to expend part of this sum on aeroplanes and another part on a reserve stock.

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AWAIT FRENCH ENTERPRISE

First Step Is Taken by Governor-General Tending Toward Making Valleys of Senegal and Niger Into Rich Crop-Yielding Land by Means of Irrigation

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—In the French colonies of west Africa are vast tracts of land which, with proper irrigation, could be transformed into an ideal farming country. The first step in this direction has just been taken by the Governor-General, M. Ponty. He has asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 for this purpose.

Of course this sum will not go very far. But even if it only pays the expenses of preliminary investigations by experts, it is hoped that their reports will be so favorable that the French government will awaken to the necessity of doing something on a large scale. There is no reason why the valleys of Senegal and the Niger should not yield as abundant crops as certain parts of Egypt. The soil is exceptionally fertile, there is plenty of sun and no sudden variations of temperature. With irrigation, the crops could be regulated with almost as much precision as hot house products.

Like the broad plains along the Nile, the immense valley of the Niger is flooded each year. The inundated region between Sansanding and Timbuctoo comprises no

less than 6,000,000 acres. At present no provision is made for retaining the receding waters. There are no canals, no locks and no reservoirs of any kind. Furthermore, to the north of Timbuctoo are extensive prairies which of late years have been flooded in the same way.

If proper measures were taken, these receding waters could be made to flow in the direction of the great desert that lies between Timbuctoo and Araouan. What has been done at Assouan by the English could be done by the French at Tossaye or some other point. Although the Senegal valley is not so extensive, it could be made equally productive by irrigation. When the Thiès-Kayes railroad, now in course of construction, is finished, there will probably be no more river traffic. There is no reason why the waters at flood season should not be regulated by some system of irrigation.

If these immense stretches of arid land in Senegal and the Niger river district are turned into rich farming country, the problem of a trans-Saharan railway will be solved. There would be traffic enough to more than justify its existence.

AMSTERDAM HOLDS
HIGH EXPORT PLACE

(Special to the Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland—The total annual exports from the American consular district of Amsterdam to the United States amounted to the grand total of over \$26,000,000 during the year 1912, being \$3,000,000 in excess of last year and twice the amount exported 10 years ago. These figures show that the Amsterdam consular district holds its place as third of the American consular districts of Europe in the value of exports to the United States, London and Paris alone exceeding it.

BALKAN ENVOYS
SAW ALDERSHOT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A visit was paid recently to Aldershot by the representatives of the Balkan states at the peace conference, and a comprehensive and interesting program was arranged for the occasion.

The day commenced with a visit to the headquarters offices of the Aldershot command, where the delegates were met by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig and his staff. In front, on the general parade, two brigades of infantry were drawn up, in field service marching order and the visitors evidently took considerable interest in their equipment.

Next they witnessed an attack carried out by the First Guards brigade, supported by a brigade of artillery, on a position in the neighborhood, after which they watched a battery of horse artillery carry out various evolutions and saw a brigade of field artillery on parade. An interesting item in the program was the setting up of a field wireless station in the course of a few minutes, by men of the Royal Engineers.

After luncheon with the officers of the Royal Artillery, Queens Bays and Grenadier Guards, the delegates inspected the barracks, stables, etc., of the first cavalry brigade and witnessed a turnout of their horses. After this they were shown the field stores where the mobilization equipment is collected, and concluded by a visit to the headquarters gymnasium and swimming bath, and finally to the Officers Club.

SALARY EQUALITY
FOR FRENCH WOMEN
TEACHERS IS PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—Women teachers will be paid salaries equal to their male colleagues, if the bill for the improvement of primary instruction is passed as it now stands.

This provision is the first step that has been taken toward improving the position of women in this most overcrowded profession. Of late years men have shown less and less disposition to become teachers, probably because the salaries paid by the state schools are so inadequate, and it is undoubtedly true that women have been ready to accept even less for their services than the men because custom and social prejudice have debared them from more remunerative occupations.

Opponents to this clause of the new bill argue that more men instructors are needed, and not more women and, if the women's salaries are increased, they will be even more encouraged than ever to prepare for a profession in which they are already too numerous.

EGG IMPORTS TOTALED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Statistics from the National Poultry Organization Society show that the total imports from the British colonies and foreign countries were eggs £8,394,324 and poultry £763,925. The increase in the total value of eggs, amounting to more than £1,000,000 in two years, was due to advanced prices. Most of the eggs came from Russia, and then came Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, France and Germany.

DYERS WIN CONCESSIONS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRADFORD, England—An agreement has been come to whereby the dyers' demands have been in a great measure acceded to by the employers. The terms of the agreement include better wages, though not the demanded "7 pence an hour," and concessions in the matter of overtime and week-end labor. The agreement, however, does not include the Bradford Dyers' Association, whose employees are still on strike.

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THE HOME FORUM

Pioneer Boys

WHAT the work of boys used to be in the early days of settling the western parts of the United States is told in the *Atlantic Monthly* by John Muir, who lived so long in the Yosemite valley of California. He says that the boys had only two days in the year to themselves, besides of course the rest on Sunday. These days were the fourth of July and the first of January. The boys used to spend even this winter holiday out in the woods watching the wild creatures and learning many interesting things which any one can learn in the woods who has patience to watch.

He and his people had come to Wisconsin from Scotland, and he tells of the beauty of the aurora borealis, the lights that come in the sky at night in northern places. The boys called them "merry dancers," and one night especially the sky was bright with crimson and purple folds which the whole country saw and all the newspapers described. He says that all the rest of the winter the settlers could hardly talk of anything else. Mr. Muir says that he learned to plow when his head hardly came higher than the plow handles, but he was expected to plow as well as a man and soon learned to draw a straight furrow.

Copper

Look around you. In your home, in your office, on the street, you see copper everywhere and will realize its importance. The works of the clock on your mantel, says Harrison's magazine, are of brass and copper in composition; the door and window hardware, the radiator valves; the electroliner is not only wired, but plated with it; on the street are the trolley motors and wires; the telephone and telegraph cable; the automobile trimmings, the store signs, the ornamental brass and bronze of buildings and the statues in the park.

Aside from its uses, in the liberal and fine arts there is its relation to all industry; for next to the production of power by coal, oil and waterfall is the economical transmission and manipulation of power by copper.

"I suppose your children all take lessons in dancing?" "Yes," replied Mr. Green, "but they don't need them. What people want nowadays is lessons in keeping quiet for reasonable periods of time."—Washington *Spectator*.

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WATERY REACHES OF MARBLEHEAD



FAINT LINE IN RIGHT BACKGROUND IS CAUSEWAY

SUMMER colonists at Marblehead, Mass., one of the quaint resorts of the North Shore, travel to and from "The Neck," where their cottages are perched on the irregular shore, over a causeway—a glimpse of which is given in this photograph taken from the Neck. The causeway unites the Neck with the mainland. It includes a macadamized roadway much favored by those who travel in automobiles.

Long-Distance Shopping

The mail order business is something of which few city folk take much cognizance. They are content to be served by their local shops, though even some of these have found out that it is possible to shop at a distant place to good advantage. There are many shops in big cities that lay their chief emphasis on the mail order patronage. People in small and distant places learn to rely on the promptness and correctness and general satisfactoriness of the orders that the house may fill for them, and shop with as much assurance over a thousand miles as the woman does who orders things over the telephone, if not also as surely as she does who goes in a shopping rush to scramble for doubtful bargains.

Of course, the part which the newspaper plays in the mail order business is considerable. At first it was the newspaper that informed people at a distance of what was to be had at the metropolis nearest them. Then the carefully illustrated catalogue came into play. Today when local papers are sent broadcast over the land, and a New York daily is on sale in Boston the evening before it is out in New York, perhaps, the aid of the newspaper to the mail order trade is very great.

As a writer in Harper's *A Weekly* touching on these things lately remarked, the chief element in this business is confidence. The buyer must trust the shopkeeper and the shopkeeper, too, is learning to trust the buyer. A dozen things, from lamps to books, may be ordered from long distances on approval, express paid for return in case the purchaser is not pleased. The mail order house has the advantage of doing with fewer salesmen and usually does not put out agents on the road but relies on the "silent salesman," the printed page in one form or another.

Clay Houses

Sillar, a hard compact clay, is the principal building material in the vicinity of Monterey, Mexico. The clay is cut into blocks and buildings constructed of these blocks, being later plastered inside and outside. Sillar is cheaper than adobe mud or plaster and consequently more generally used.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Business English and Style

Some one writing on current use of English in the United States has lately said that it is habitual to make a distinction not only between spoken and written language but between the various uses of speech under various circumstances. The idiom of the business world, for example, is not that of polite society. This writer cites the word party as applied in business to a single man, as an example of a use allowable in one place but held very cheap elsewhere. Perhaps this writer grants this bad use to the business world because he thinks he must. He may perhaps find encouragement in his high endeavor to get the business world to stop and listen to its own jargon long enough to reform it. Yet the fact is that a great improvement in the English style of business correspondence, if not of business speech, is going on today. All progressive business offices are learning that letters which are right in point of English style are also the more useful to business ends. Good style after all is nothing but saying what you might have to say in the most convincing and effective manner. What is sauce for the poet or novelist is sauce for the newspaper man and the mail order business man. All alike are beginning to seek rather than "saucy" after all is best applied to the goose.

Lowell on Democracy

When James Russell Lowell returned from his British ministry, he wrote certain essays and otherwise expressed his opinion on democracy. The gist of his views was that democratic methods and ideals were still on trial in America, and by no means was the victory won, or even the theory justified. Whereupon he was promptly assailed by newspapers of a sort, cried out upon as a traitor to American principles and made the object of much more cheap rodomontade of that kind. As a matter of fact, says the *Bellman*, he was doing us a great service—fresh from a valuable experience which had enabled him to make comparisons, giving his country the benefit of thought all the more welcome because, perhaps, not soothing to the national vanity, which is always ready to blind itself to its own good.

PRESIDENT ELECTED IN JANUARY

UNDER the constitution of the United States as it was first put into practice the people had little to say directly about the election of the President. Electors were appointed in the various states "in such manner as the legislatures thereof may direct," and these electors were supposed to vote for the man whom they considered most fit to be President, regardless of party or popular opinion. In Tennessee it was provided in 1796 that three electors were to be chosen by certain persons of property in various districts and the persons were actually named in a statute which further read, "so that the election may trouble the people as little as possible." Some one writing of these things in *Everybody's Magazine* says that even now, though the electors are chosen by the people, there is no legal rule which obliges them to vote for the candidate whom they are pledged to choose. But these provisions of the constitution and of the separate states have actually been so bent by the sheer force of popular demand that what actually results is the popular choice of a President.

The ceremony of casting these votes in each state took place this year on Jan. 13, when in every state the electors met and with some embarrassment and usually in the presence of the Governor went through the form of casting their votes. Three copies of the registered vote were made and one was sent by a special messenger to the President of the United States Senate. Another is kept for reserve in case the first be lost and the third is a state record. Then at precisely 1 o'clock on the second Wednesday in February "the honorable the Senate of the United States" headed by its president and in charge of the

sergeant-at-arms will appear before "the honorable the House of Representatives." The sergeant of the House announces the visitors to the speaker, who then invites the Senate in and politely gives his chair to its president. He then sits carefully at the left of the presiding officer and the senators gather at his right. These positions are indicated by law. It makes an American both amused and secretly gratified to know that there is such a thing as punctilio and precedence and all that sort of thing in the management of his most truly democratic and homely government. Then, after the president of the Senate has opened the votes from all the states and they have been counted, this solemn assemblage will declare that on the Thirteenth Day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen the electors duly appointed met in their respective states and cast their free ballots with the result that Woodrow Wilson was elected President and Thomas Riley Marshall Vice-President of the United States.

Most Americans thought these gentlemen were elected last November. It certainly looked that way in the papers and on the street corners and in the offices and homes. But the letter of the law does not say so. And it must be as the letter of the law says.

The article also touches on the occasions when for different reasons the President was actually chosen by the electors and not according to a popular majority. The electors by the way, meeting in separate states, are sometimes referred to as the electoral college, collectively. This gives the impression that the electors all meet together, but this does not take place.

From "Morning"

MORNING—light everywhere—
Deep tang of purpose thrilling the air,
All things awakening, hours alert,
Poised for the race, garments upgirt—
Radiant, ready!

As morning-glories unfurl one by one,
Sweet homely duties ope eyes at the sun;
Tread of school children rouses old earth
To broad, kindly mirth;
Streamers of smoke upcurl to the blue,
Where aspiration, new kindled, breaks through
The symbol of labor—up and away,
To an arching Ideal!

Call o' the day—
Chorus of energies, urgent or shrill
With clear affirmation, quicken 'the will
To zest of effort after the dream!
Roads move and gleam.
Like shuttles busily weaving to braid
A strong, goodly pattern of toil and of trade

Across nature's warp; as comrades link arm,
Town joins with town and village with farm,
In brotherhood on the broad highway
Of universal service—day, day!

—Anne Cleveland Cheney.

Tin in California

Tin was produced in California in 1891 and 1892 to the value of \$30,064. No other production is known in the history of the state. The deposits of tin ore, says the *Argonaut*, are in Riverside county, seven miles east of Corona.

ON THE ROAD TO GREATNESS

WHAT is greatness? The question has bothered many people who find it hard to accept simplicity as one of the hallmarks of true greatness. They argue: Why then has humanity bothered with working out all the refinements of civilization and culture if they have nothing to do with elevating humanity to the heights?

Some one writing lately in a popular magazine tells her experience in listening drearily at a club dinner to people who, as she expressed it, were speaking no better than she could have spoken herself. Suddenly a quiet voice began uttering a few quiet words and she sat up, exclaiming mentally, "Somebody is saying something." The speaker proved to be the great man of the occasion. All the flummery and oratory, all the tricks of wit and illustration; the mannerisms by which each speaker sought to make himself stand out as individual against the background of the rest of the program, were absent now. The great man said what he thought, what he had understood and proved; and he said it so simply and directly that any one could understand and carry away with him something worth remembering. The critic goes on to lament the lack of this poise and simplicity in most women who speak in public. They seem to think they must coax and cajole an audience into liking them, and rehearse their airs and graces, as unfortunately women have for so many centuries been trained to do in private. Some women have learned to speak simply in public and to convince by the force of their clear idea rather than by force of personality or its charm. But most public

speakers, men or women, can learn a lesson in oratory from the really great individuals, for these, men and women alike, always seem somehow close to the common heart. The speaking has no echo of special accomplishments, and those stilted affectations which largely go to make the "society manner." Such people "only speak right on," like Antony, carrying the message that convinces.

An illustration of this was seen when a former president of Harvard College spoke to a club of Boston women. He spoke on a homely topic, in words that any one might have used. His ideas were those of the plainest common sense. Many of the women were disappointed that they heard no flights of oratory. Few realized the ingrained culture which that simple handling of the English language indicated. And here was the point. All the past culture, the pruning and self-restraining and the developing and the blossoming of fancy, combined had produced this ripe fruitage. It is not that men's efforts toward self-improvement are in vain but simply that in most cases they have not gone far enough. The half-great are using words, as is said, to hide their thoughts, not as the honest and clear means to say what they really understand and know. When this point of development is reached speaking becomes clear, convincing, simple; but the thinker had perhaps to grow up through the lower stages, even if by force of genius he passes them through as rapidly as Lincoln did. There was a vast experience of men and things of many sorts between the unlettered youth of the rail-splitting period and the Gettysburg speech.

One Carpenter's Rule

SOME one has lately told a story of a builder who set out to make his work for his every employer so honest and unselfish that the man who had made the contract with him should be served in every respect exactly as he would have been had he been himself the builder with the builder's knowledge of everything connected with house building. In other words, he set out to be exactly honest, he set out to do as he would be done by. It was his delight, when the house was done, if he could send back to the owner a check representing a reduction on the original contract. This of course meant in the long run no loss to the builder. People gradually found out that a house built by him was what it pretended to be and that he was to be relied upon for square dealing.

This man was building something more enduring than houses and winning something better than money. Yet his houses were the more enduring because he sought the lasting gains of character, and his financial returns themselves in time reflected the stability and growth of his effort to build righteousness into his career.

Pounds in London

A goat found straying near Guildford, England, recently was kept in the pound for over a week at a cost of 2s. This announcement would seem to point to the fact that pounds are not so entirely in disuse as is generally believed. There are many pounds still in English country districts, but London has only four left standing. These are to be found in Richmond park, in Battersea, and on Putney Heath, Hampstead Heath and Wimbledon common. In the olden days there was what was known as a pound overt, or common pound, and a pound covert, or close pound. In the former the owner of the beasts was obliged to go and feed and water his cattle while it was impounded, whilst in the latter he was not compelled to do so. Since that date, however, it became the law for the impounder in all cases to feed the impounded beasts, and if they were not sufficiently fed, a stranger who fed them might not only trespass on lands to do so, but could recover the costs from the owner of the beasts.

Divinity consists in use and practise, not in speculation.—Luther.

SEEKERS FOR TRUTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fact that mankind is ever seeking the truth is not only a fact, but it is "afar off." The truth is ever-present, because Truth is God. A facetious professor once likened philosophy to a man "looking in a dark room for a black hat which is not there." Such a statement can be made only in regard to those false systems which endeavor to find truth in matter. Truth is not obscure. True ideas are not elusive. Man sees the truth clearly in proportion to his spirituality. The ever-presence of Truth assures us that we

shall find it if we seek it diligently. The Scriptures say: "Ye shall seek me [Truth], and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

When searching for anything we do not place such reliance on outward appearance. If the thing we are looking for were apparent to the casual observer no search would be needed. Searching involves thorough investigation and the careful and unprejudiced examination of evidence. It is necessary to penetrate beneath the surface of things, because, as Longfellow says, "things are not what they seem." Things seem to be material while the truth is that all things are spiritual. Dissatisfaction with things as they seem to be leads us to seek to know things as they really are. This discontent with wrong is the starting point of progress. The "steady gain of man" has been proportionate to man's dissatisfaction with error, and his intelligent effort to attain a higher standard through a better knowledge of Truth.

It is wise to forsake all preconceived opinions and beliefs as soon as these are seen to be unsupported by Truth. This enables one to grasp higher spiritual ideas. These higher thoughts come directly from divine Love and impart spiritual power to man. This is indeed "power from on high," and it is truly natural that all men should be able to utilize it. If there are people who have not yet awakened to realize this ability their delay does not disprove the fact that the opportunity to gain truth is always at hand.

It has been generally believed that divine power was exercised only by the prophets and seers of ancient days, and that we must rest content with the historical record of their work without being able to use the same power. This belief, however, is today proved false. It is generally admitted as a self-evident truth that God is omnipotent, omniscient, and that He is "the same yesterday, and today, and forever." It is plain, therefore, that God is as present, as knowing and as powerful now as He ever was. It rests with man to comply with God's requirements and seek Him aright in order to use and enjoy God's power.

The utilizing of divine power is the

diametric opposite of the exercise of human will-power. When a right idea is entertained in thought it immediately operates to correct wrong conditions, whether these be visible or invisible. When one understands that discordant conditions do not come from God and that they are not in accordance with His wise government of the universe, but that on the contrary all God's ideas are eternally harmonious, this right idea begins at once to bring increased harmony. One recognizes the need for purity and chastity, desires these qualities, and lo! through patient striving impure thoughts are expelled from consciousness. The need to be acknowledged, and forthwith "all things work together" to bring about this result. Mortals who endeavor to bring out perfect order and harmony, while relying on matter and human will, find it hard work and ultimately learn that to establish perfect order and harmony in this way is impossible. Consecration to God is the simple and natural way to obtain harmony. Consecration brings one into the proper mental attitude to receive all the good that God bestows on man.

A beautiful story is told of a man who, while traveling in a lonely place, found a spring of water. Weary and thirsty, he was glad to rest and refresh himself. In gratitude for this timely refreshment the wayfarer scooped out a basin in the rock at the spring and placed a cup there for the convenience of future travelers. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy at a time of great need gained a clear perception of the truth about God, and of man's unbroken relationship to Him. This healed her instantaneously. Not content to keep this understanding to herself she labored unceasingly to impart it to those ready to receive it. They who have received the benefit of her unselfish work naturally desire to extend this blessing to others. In the text-book of Christian Science, which Mrs. Eddy wrote and named "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 570): "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name. . . . Those ready for the blessing you impart will give thanks."

How the Earth Looks from the Sky

Augustus Post, writing the "Experiences of an Airman," tells in the *American* magazine how it feels to be up in the air four miles in a balloon.

Clifford B. Harmon and Mr. Post made the American duration record, 48 hours and 26 minutes, or more than two days in the air.

We sailed all over the central West, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and the "Houn' Dawg" state (Missouri), as any one would recognize who had had occasion to learn how far the real animal's voice can penetrate, especially upward to a balloon high above the clouds, writes Mr. Post. During this trip Mr. Harmon and I reached very great altitudes. We established the American record for altitude, and reached a point considerably over four miles above the surface of the earth, our instruments registering 24,200 feet according to our measurements.

At this great height our sensations were of a different nature from anything ever experienced on earth. The air is very rare, only about one half the density of that on the surface of the earth, and consequently you feel a great relief of pressure, and while sitting still, as is necessary in a balloon basket, you feel light as a feather, and as if you had no body at all. You sit like a majestic cloud peacefully in your basket, looking about and gazing down below on the great earth stretched far beneath you, hazy and dim, sometimes hardly distinguishable for the thin stratum of cirrus clouds which at different elevations slightly veil the distinctness of the far-stretching earth below.

Below you, when the mists and "liberty scarfs" that veil the face of the earth thin away, you could see at this great height, not the mere seven miles that is all the curvature of the earth would let you see at its surface, but more than 300 miles in every direction; or, to make the picture more clear, you could see all of the middle states, or all of the country between New York and Cleveland, and it would look almost exactly like those great maps on the walls of the new Pennsylvania station in New York city.

Thoughts Are But Seeds

As you think today, so will you be tomorrow. Thoughts are but seeds. Think mean thoughts today, you will be a mean soul tomorrow. Think great thoughts and loving—you cannot but grow great. They mold your face and make your character; yes, they will become your real self.—*British Women's Association Year Book*.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Fly and the Stamp

One of the most amusing of some story-letters appearing in *St. Nicholas* says:

"I am spending the winter in California, although it isn't much like winter, with all the oranges and flowers about. I am going to tell you a funny story. My Uncle John in Kentucky found a Confederate stamp on an old letter one day, and thought he would send it to me for my collection. He soaked the stamp off the envelope and put it gum side up on his desk to dry, when along came a big fly. The fly lit on the stamp, and his legs stuck fast, and before Uncle John could grab him he had flown with the stamp out of the window. I was sorry to lose the stamp, but if the fly hadn't carried it off, I should not have had any story to tell."

What difference is there between forms and ceremonies? You sit upon one and stand upon the other.

Picture Puzzle



What metal?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Prim, rose—primrose.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 7, 1913

Postoffices as Employment Agencies

A FEW years ago the idea that the public school buildings of the country, when not otherwise employed, should be used for the social advancement of the neighborhoods in which they stood was received with much headshaking, in some instances with bitter opposition. Today schoolhouses in all parts of the country are social centers. The dignity of public education has not been affronted by the presence of the plain people in the class rooms at off-hours. Respect for the public school has not diminished. Teachers find that their authority goes as far as ever. Children learn their lessons as well. Nobody has been hurt. Nothing has been hurt. Many persons and many things have been helped and improved.

It is not to be expected that the proposal to use the postoffices of the United States as employment agencies will be, at the start, received with unanimous approval. The postoffice itself met with serious opposition at the beginning, because it was felt that it would interfere with the private letter-carrying business, with the stage-coach business, and with the wayside inns. It was deemed certain by many that cheaper postage rates and the extension of free delivery would eventually bankrupt the government. Establishment of the special delivery service would hurt the telegraph companies. Establishment of the postal banks would ruin the regular private banks. Establishment of the parcel post would be a dangerous experiment. Warnings are already sounded against the establishment of a government postal telegraph system. In view of all this, it would be passing strange if the idea of using the postoffices as employment agencies should escape objection.

Yet criticism of the proposal thus far does not carry much weight. It is based principally upon the admitted fact that the plan will be an innovation. Everything new is an innovation, but the new is not rejected for that reason. Unanswerable points in favor of the scheme are that the United States, through the medium of its postal system, is in an excellent position to acquaint itself with labor conditions throughout the entire country, to impart this information through bulletins, to dispense it by word of mouth through its post-office attaches, to aid in the shifting of labor from markets overdone to markets underserved so that there shall neither be surplus in one quarter nor scarcity in another.

Details are to be worked out, and they can and will be worked out if the scheme be adopted. In this big country the thing is to strive toward the best results for the largest number, and that a government undertaking does not promise to meet the needs of the few is no reason why it should not be applied to the needs of the majority.

THE New York baseball team known as the "Giants" is said to have adopted violet as its color, a fact which, if true, will give the baseball reporter wider descriptive latitude next season. It is a far cry from "Giants" to "Pansies," but it can be heard above the tumult of the series.

IT HAS been decided by a western judge that husbands and wives shall not sit on the same jury. However this may be viewed from a legal standpoint, it would seem to be only fair to the family.

States Struggling for New Revenues

TIMELY and great good fortune for the Democratic party in Congress is the ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. At the moment when some means of revenue other than the tariff was needed in order to give a free hand for the removal of duties comes the power to impose a new requirement upon wealth. In the argument for the restoration to the constitution of what a good part of the country believes was always there in spite of a supreme court decision to the contrary, it was set forth that the income tax was needed as an emergency resort. On the broad rule that the need of money is always an emergency, Congress may be expected to discover immediate use for the newly-granted power. The fact that the tax would fall upon those states where wealth centers will not make it less attractive to the representatives of that large majority of states outside the wealthy group.

By so much as the federal government resorts to the income tax the states will be denied the employment of this means of revenue. Not that we mean that there will be legal reason why both nation and state may not go after the income, but there is somewhere a limit to the extent to which it may be put under tribute. The states are left somewhat curbed in that search which is becoming more eager all the while for new means of revenue. Expenditures grow. New fields are opened. Old fields exact more. And everywhere it is evident that legislators are being put to it for devices of taxation to meet the new and swelling exactions.

Legislative skill has other tests as to taxation, the persistent one being how to handle intangible personal property. Every effort in this direction exposes the impossibility of enforcement, with an approach to equality, of a tax upon the value of stocks and bonds. Witness just now Vermont's effort to overhaul its tax laws and to bring about the adjustment of this theory to actual conditions and its failure to accomplish anything substantial. In the American West, where the taxation of evidences of property is undertaken in the same illogical fashion, there is real apprehension about wealth taking flight to New York. That state's resort to a tax on bonds only at the time of issue works both to give it a revenue that it did not have before and to attract the owners to residence there.

These are but instances of the perplexity now involving lawmakers at state capitals the country over. It denotes a lack of any sort of cooperation among the states in methods of taxation. It calls aloud for direction to some reasonable course as to personal property taxation, while it reveals a real distress as to the ways in which accumulating expenditures are to be balanced. In the midst of the perpetual discussion, the voice is very faint that undertakes to propose that the problem would be somewhat relaxed if there were less spending.

IF PRESIDENT TAFT were at a time in his official career when it was necessary to play politics for himself or for his party, or if he were known to be lacking in admiration for Americanism of the traditional type, it would be easier to understand why any doubt should exist as to his signing the new immigration law. He never was freer to follow his ideals and to be oblivious to consequences than he is now. The essence of such deliverances on government and ethics and their interrelations as he occasionally voices is that of reverence for the fathers and their plans for this country. He knows that the forces back of the new immigration legislation are from elements of the population longest in touch with national life and best informed as to what the country was meant to be by those who established it. He knows that the forces that, with more or less success modified the bill originally recommended by experts who have long studied the problem, represented groups of the population with the briefest residence in the country and least experience with democracy in the lands from which they emigrated. It is not easy to conceive of such a President hesitating in his duty about this matter at such a time. A national family is justified at any time in redefining the terms on which it will extend its hospitality, and in specifying who may join it and who may not; and it is contrary to all sense and to all human experience to allow the latest successful applicants for admission forthwith to determine who their successors shall be and on what terms they shall come in.

A DECISION on the part of certain social leaders in New York to discourage the wearing of plumage of the birds seems commendable. This is a matter that women can and should settle among themselves, and for all time. If the plumage is not worn, traffic in it will cease.

THERE are two sides to a proposition made in the Oregon Legislature to make the per diem of legislators \$10 for sixty-day sessions. One side of it is that the higher the per diem cost of legislation, the more disposed will the public be to shorten the number of days.

Cost of Education

WELLESLEY'S announcement that next year and thereafter cost of tuition, board and shelter for each student in the college houses will be \$50 more than it is now, is not surprising. But it will mean much to parents of some of the pupils and to such of the girls as have assumed self-support in whole or in part. The difference between what higher education costs the average American student or his parents and what it costs the institution to provide teachers, apparatus and plant is so markedly in favor of the student that, as a class, the students are in no position to complain. Seldom is anything like a balance struck between what is really owed and what is paid. That this is so is due, of course, to the generous endowment of colleges and universities by private donors, and to the probity and shrewdness with which such endowments are invested so as to produce income with which to meet the difference between students' fees and administrative costs.

Fortunate as the country is in the opportunity for access of a host of youth to excellent colleges and universities, it cannot be disputed that any general and radical increase of cost to the student in winning his A. B. degrees would have restrictive effects that are not pleasant to contemplate. No institution will make the increase until driven to it, if it has a right appreciation of national needs at the present time. The steadfastness with which some of the oldest and most renowned colleges have resisted the plea to make income equal outgo by charging higher fees has been admirable. They have appealed to their alumni and to friends of the institutions for more free working capital with which to derive income needed, preferring this to an extra tax on undergraduates or their parents. Where income is derived from taxes imposed by authority of the state, with the amount rising automatically with successive re-appraisals of property values, the problem for university administrators is quite different from that faced by colleges like Harvard and Wellesley. For those privately supported institutions, donors have responded nobly with funds and bequests, but their number would have to be legion if they alone were to meet all of the growing needs.

TORONTO calls Boston "the most homelike of American cities," and the Globe of the former city wants the Boston height-limit on buildings adopted there. Toronto has only reached the point of decision on this question, and it is fortunate. Most American cities of Toronto's size have passed that point.

IN THE transition state of things, China at present finds that it has two New Year days. This is a trifle awkward, and it is something to be thankful for that there is at present no transition period in the United States to duplicate its large and growing assortment of holidays.

EAST SIDE residents of New York are protesting against the continuance of horsecars, which indicates that there are some things in the metropolis that do not get into the skyline.

THE levee system is still receiving support along the Mississippi, but it appears that the levees themselves are not feeling it.

IN THE early 90's "The Cambridge Idea" was, in New England at least, a term synonymous with excellent city government. Rising above all distinctions of race, creed and occupation, a majority of citizens were excluding the saloon, refusing to be partizan in local politics, and were willing to cooperate in community uplift. The no-license policy still controls; but in other respects the situation now is quite different from that of twenty years ago. Responsibility for the change can be accounted for in part by altered environment and more complex social structure. But to a considerable extent it has been brought to pass by shortsightedness and lack of strategy on the part of elements of the population best fitted by tradition and attainments to hold the city true to its earlier ideal.

Yet it is useless now to blame. A constructive policy of action, enlisting all elements of the population in an effort once more to unify the community and commit it to the non-partizan principle of government, is now the greatest. After that can come issues of

Why a Veto?

CHARTER reform and such changes in administration as conform to the best experience of American cities of the class. The point to be stressed is a revival of the local patriotism that formerly enabled the Port and Brattle street, the university and the factories, the rich and the poor, to work together.

A meeting held last evening had for its purpose ultimate restoration of non-partizanship in Cambridge government and a return to the better state of affairs that gave the city a national reputation, such as it deserved prior to the recent era. With the new subway popular, and with rapid transit between Boston and the city across the Charles operative, Cambridge faces a period of growth such as it has never known. To meet the demands of a larger population for housing and at the same time to protect residents from defects of urban life that congestion brings, will require officials of courage and insight. Highways, parks, schools, playgrounds, all need ampler support than they have had, if the larger city is to be a wholesome place of residence.

CHICKEN pot pie has been successfully carried by the parcel post, but it does not follow that the practise is a sound one. On the whole, it will be better to send the chicken, the dressings, and the pot under separate covers. An additional advantage in this method is that it will promote home industry.

RECENT orders relative to manners of employees issued by a leading railway of New England and a similar decree going forth from the headquarters of one of the great middle states transportation companies have called attention again to the importance now placed by business men on the habit of courtesy as an asset that must be acquired by their employees for motives of profit if for no other reason. Precisely as the intemperate man is finding it impossible to hold his job, so the boor also must go. Warned in explicit terms by his superiors as to the consideration he must show passengers, as to terms of address suitable for travelers, and as to his conduct in certain emergencies, a brakeman, conductor, ticket seller or information giver at once comes to see that manners have a pecuniary rating. Counsel given him in youth, which he may have heartily despised, comes to have its present-day value. Forthwith he becomes obliging, respectful and mannerly.

Precisely what aids are furnished by these business corporations to make as easy as possible the coming of the reign of courtesy and good will are not an important detail now. Of course nothing better could be urged than surrender to the Golden Rule and its maker. That is a simple test in manners as in morals; and there is no escaping it. The point to be stressed just now is, that while in circles of society where manners always have counted for much there is a tendency now to undervalue them, champions of "good form" are appearing in the commercial world. With all the rigor and unswerving power of a great machine, the railway corporation with its thousands of employees aligns itself and them on the side of kindly speech, fraternal acts and good will; and it executes the law it decrees, which is one of the most admirable aspects of the matter, in a day and generation when so much legislative law is ignored or defied.

The claim has been made that modern business is doing more to suppress drunkenness than all the preaching and teaching of idealists and reformers. The complexity and intensity of contemporary industrialism and commerce are only safely entrusted to temperate men. Others cannot find work and in time must become extinct. There is much in this claim of ultimate solution of an historic problem by indirect rather than by direct means. It is a case where an economic argument backed by power of the purse compels wholesale betterment.

So in this matter of manners. While the art well nigh passes away in high circles where it once flourished, behold it finding new champions where least expected and among men of great power who can enforce a beneficent purpose upon great armies of wage earners, and who in this case are coming to defense of the long-discarded standards of chivalry.

A NATION developing as Canada is in political and commercial ways cannot long postpone increase of independence in cultural matters. Dependent as she has been and still is likely to be on British and American authors and publishers for much of the literature that inspires and educates her people, the Dominion henceforth is likely to produce more thinkers of her own. She will print and sell a larger proportion of the periodicals and books read by her native and adopted citizens. Only in some such ways can the rising national feeling show itself in its most attractive forms. It was not until the United States cut loose intellectually from utter dependence on British literary and philosophical guidance, and began to send its youth to Germany and France for instruction in the humanities and the fine arts, that a distinctively American note was struck in the cultural life of the nation. The wider range of comparison brought into being a finer type of nationalism at the same time that fertilizing influences came from Teutonic, Gallic and Slavic as well as Anglo-Celtic models. So with Canada, she needs to be less dependent on London or New York as sources of supply of books and periodicals.

A more thoroughly organized and federated guild of book makers and booksellers in the Dominion would do much to hasten the desired end. The newer and older provinces need to be tied together by this new sort of bond, precisely as the large distributing towns and cities of the United States are united with Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. When the retail market is organized so as to give a maximum of distributing efficiency in the retail trade, then publishing houses in the cities can expand and in due time assume relations with Canadian authors who now find it necessary to seek an American or British imprint for their books.

Fortunately signs multiply that this sort of federation in the Canadian book trade is coming soon. Retail stores are multiplying as the country fills up. British and American publishers are alive to the fact and are establishing branch houses. From the region of pioneers in the great northwest both verse and fiction full of color and sincerity are coming forth, and the universities and colleges of the east are doing their share in training competent writers on historical and economic themes. The ferment aroused by the fundamental political issues now under debate throughout the Dominion seems sure to have its stimulating effect upon the general intellectual activities of the people.

Business Crusade for Courtesy

Canadian Booksellers Federate

Cambridge and Good Government